BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXV.] . . SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1825. [NUMBER I

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Ships CERES and MAITLAND, will be closed the former on or about the 7th and the latter on the 25th Instant.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Deputy P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
2d December, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday next, the 10th Instant at their Room,

An Invoice of Superior Hard, Japanned, and Tin Ware, being a consignment by the Hannah, Captain Shepherd from the same Sheffield House whose Articles last year were so much admired, and which have on trial given general Satisfaction

The Invoice consists of the following:—Tea Kettles of sizes, Stew Pans and Sauce Pans, Best Block Tin Dish Covers, in Sets from 9 Inches to 20 Inches, Block Tin Plate Covers Do Coffee Pots, Biggins and Filterers, Moulds for Jellies, Puddings, Cakes, &c. Copper Moulds for Jellies, Pattie Pans of a variety of Shapes, Japanned Tea Trays, from 18 Inches to 30 Inches, with Waiters to match, Crystallized Tea Trays and Waiters to match. Japanned Dressing Cases. Cash and Deed Boxes, Crystallized Ink stands assorted, &c

The above will be on view from Wednesday next the 7th instant

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday next the 10th Instant.

An Invoice of cut Glass Ware viz Oval cut Dishes, Quart Decanters to match the Oval Dishes, cut Quart Jugs, Fluted Goblets, Champagne Glasses to match, Toilette Bottles, handsomely cut India Shades &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1825

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 17th Inst.

An Invoice of Argand Lamps, recently received by the Hannah, from a first rate House.

VIZ.

Improved middle sized Bronze Table Lamps, with Glass Shades, Do. Green, Topaz, and Crimson, Brass Bracket Mural Lamps with Moon Glasses, improved Large Size Table Lamps, with Glass Shades, Bronzed Buhl Chandelier, Lacquered and Bronzed Chandelier, Chamber Lamps, with Globe Glasses, Spare French Chimnies, Ground Glass Moons, Do. Painted with Flowers, Landscapes, and Birds, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Monday the 12th Inst.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 8th Inst.

BEST yellow and white Quills, colored Wafers, Sealing Wax, Pewter Inkstands and Office Tape, unavoidably postponed from last Sale.

New single branch Wall Shades, Plated Candlesticks with and without Shades, Plated Cruit Frames complete, Cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers, Wine and Claret Glasses.

Blue and white Table Soup and Dessert plates, and many other articles.

Meadows Street, 3d Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,

NEW

BRITANNIA METAL

CURRY DISHES,

ADAPTED FOR CAMP CASES,

PRICE RS. 25 PER PAIR.

Meadows Street, 3d December 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,

ELEGANT Cut Glass Ware at the following very reasonable Prices viz.

Diamond and other richly cut quart Decanters, per pair.....Rs.	18 to 27
Ditto Pint Ditto.....	12 to 18
Do. Sugar Basons, with Covers and Stands, per pair.....	24 to 30
Do. Tumblers 1st size per doz.	20 to 25
Do....do.. 2d do.....	18 to 20
Do. Muffineers per pair.....	8
Do. Dessert Service.....	120
Do. Dessert Plates per doz.....	80
Do Mugs with Plates and Covers each.....	20
Do Candlesticks with cut pans Spangles and Icicles per pair..	70 to 85
Do Hookah bottoms each.....	18 to 35
Clare Glasses neatly cut of various Patterns per doz.....	8 to 10
Wine....do....do.....	7 to 8
Liqueur.....do....do.....	6
Tumblers 1st size do.....	10 to 15
2d do. do.....	8 to 12
3d do. do.....	6
Goblets..... do.....	8 to 14
Finger Cups....do.....	15 to 1-

Meadows Street, 3d December 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

PRIME OILMAN'S STORES

AT LOW PRICES.

ASSORTED Pickles in Cases Containing 6 large bottles per Case..... Rs. 12

Best Durham Mustard pound bottles per Dozen,.....	12
Harvey's Sauce.....	18
Mushroom Ketchup.....	12
Walnut, Do	12
French Olives.....	12
French Capers.....	15
Reading Sauce.....	18

Meadows Street, 3d December 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT

BAROUCHE,

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY,

PRICE RS. 1200.

Meadows Street, 3d December 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A PAIR OF ELEGANT

SINGLE BARRELLED

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 5th Instant,

AT 4 O'CLOCK

IN THE AFTERNOON,

NEAR THE APOLLO BUNDER

A HANDSOME

FAST SAILING

PLEASURE BOAT,

[illegible]URTHEN about 70 Candies, BRIG [illegible] and fitted up in a superior [illegible] Stores, and adapted [illegible] the Coast.

[illegible] *December* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 15th Instant, and following Days,

AT "MARINE VILLA"

SITUATED IN BACK BAY AND FORMERLY IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE LATE WM. MILBURN, Esq

THE PROPERTY OF

LIEUT. COL. W. P. TUCKER,

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, proceeding to England,

CONSISTING OF

MODERN Household Furniture, oval Mirrors, four light Chandelier, Girandoles, wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Cabinet Pianoforte and Pedal Harp, an Eight day Clock by McCabe, Plate, Plated Glass and Crockerry ware, Carriage, Horses, and staff officer's Arab Charger, milch Cows, wines and other Liquors &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the articles may be viewed on the premises from the 10th Instant.

N. B. The Plate, Carriage, Horses and Charger will be sold by private sale should purchasers offer. The plate was made to order by Messrs. Hamilton & Co. Calcutta in 1821, of the most modern fashion, and the whole to match

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1825.

Pallonjee and Nesserwanjee

HAVE just received for sale on Commission some BENGAL MATS by the Eliza of the following Sizes,

2 Mats	40	by 22	Feet
2 Do.	22	22	
2 Do.	42	12	
2 Do.	30	20	
1 Do.	20	10	

Bombay, 2d December 1825.

FOR SALE

AT

HORMANJEE BOMANJEE'S

COTTON SCREWS,

IN MARINE STREET,

TWO new fashionable London built Stanhopes with Hoods and Brass Mounted Harness complete, imported from London per "Hannah." Likewise an Europe Cow and Calf.

Apply to DADABHOY FRAMJEE

Bombay, 29th November, 1825.

Advertisement.

THE sale of the House and Oart called Carwall, and situated at Cavil near the Portuguese Church, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. LUIZA DE CONCEICAO E SOUZA, as published in the Courier dated 26th Ultimo, has been postponed to Wednesday next the 7th Instant at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Conditions of sale will be made known at the spot.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are for Sale, at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE AND CO. at Rupees 115 each

Bombay, 3d December 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. at Rs. 115 each.

Rampart Row, 3d December 1825.

FOR SALE

A FEW Hogsheads of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ship Ceres, at ninety Rupees per Hhd.

[illegible] last importation of this Ale was [illegible] approved of, and esteemed by many [illegible] to Hodgson's.

[illegible]ply at the office of Messrs. ADAM [illegible]NER, and Co.

Bom[illegible]

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

MR. MCVEIGH, with the view to ensure to his Customers and others the contents of any orders they may be pleased to give him for PASTRY &c. for CHRISTMAS, begs to be favored with their commands as early as practicable from this date, as the contents of any orders coming to hand after Thursday the 22H instant must not be *expected* by the parties.

A few Jars (of sizes) of excellent mincemeat at the rate of Rs. 2 per lb and Orange Marmalade, at 1½ Rupees per lb. are for sale.

Applications from any who are not regular Book customers to be accompanied with Cash.

Hummum Street, Bombay, 3d Dec 1825.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PRINSEP & Co.

THE following WINE and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX....	22
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Buller and Son

Superior old Sherry in butts....Rs.	700
Half Ditto.....	350
Ditto in bottle.....	20
Sercea1 in Q. Casks.....	300
Ditto in pints per Dozen.....	20

Champaign of very superior quality imported by one of the last arrivals.

White.....	65
Pink.....	70
Burgundy per dozen.....	50

Bombay, 3d December 1825.

MESSRS. SCOTT, LOUGHNAN, PENFOLD AND CO.

HAVE the honor to announce for the information of their friends and the public, and particularly for the convenience of the Messes of Regiments, that they undertake to supply WINES from the Island of Madeira of the best quality, at the undermentioned prices.

Old London Particular, Per Pipe of 110 Gallons.....	£46 *
New Ditto,.....do.....	38
London Market,.....do.....	34
India Ditto,.....do.....	30
New York,.....do.....	26
Cargo,.....do.....	22
Malmsey,.....do.....	80
Tinta,.....do.....	
Sercial,.....do.....	

* Messes charged, £44

Wines Shipped for the Messes of Regiments is charged at the prices annexed. The House in Madeira, when they make the Shipment, insure the Wine so that it is delivered to its destination without any risk whatever to the Mess, who remit for the Cost and Insurance to the House in London as the Wine is consumed, or as it may suit their convenience.

Orders given to Messrs Andrew Loughnan and Co. No. 19 Coleman Street London, will receive the strictest attention for early Execution.

Sapoorjee Sorabjee,

HAVING purchased the Investment of Captain J'que. Pascal, of the French Ship Le Dan, lately arrived direct from Bordeaux, has, for the purpose of better accommodating the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with inspecting and purchasing the following articles, taken for a short time the late Auction Room of Messrs. Baxter & Co. in Meadows street, and on Monday the 5th instant will open for sale some Elegant Fancy Dress Straw and Chip Bonnets, Elegant Dresses of a variety of Patterns, Coloured Shoes, Ostrich Feathers, Flowers, Wreaths, Thread and Blond Lace, Silk and Cotton [illegible] Gloves, Ribbands, Trimmings, Silks, Crapes, Gauzes, Hand[illegible] Embossed Paper, Perfumery [illegible] Playing Cards, very large Lo[illegible] the whole forming on as[illegible] worthy attention, [illegible] ces as [illegible]

Liverpool,
EAK BUILT SHIP
FRED,
0 TONS BURTHEN,
ohn Lamb,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Liverpool direct on the 10th January. This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co

Bombay, 3d December, 1825.

Passage to London.
THE SHIP
CERES,
OF 350 TONS,
CAPTAIN D. WARREN,

WILL sail for London the first week in December. This vessel is neatly fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, & Co.

Bombay, 3d December 1825

FOR PASSAGE
TO
ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
CUMBRIAN,
OF 720 TONS REGISTER,
JOHN CLARKSON,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct on the 1st Jan. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Capt. CLARKSON, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 3d December 1825.

For Passage to England,
BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
HANNAH,
Capt. Thomas Shepherd,
(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 15th Instant.

Apply to Captain SHEPHERD, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 3d December, 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
MAITLAND,
OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,
John L. Studd,
COMMANDER,

WILL sail for London on the 25th Instant, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations; plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 3d December 1825.

A. F. DE CONCEICAÕ,

HAS for Sale on Commission, a few pieces of Music, consisting of Bethoven's Trios and Sonatas for Pianoforte, with Violin and Violencello accompaniments, from Monzani and Hill's selections, among which are the Conquering Hero Comes with Variations, the Manly Heart with Violin or Flute accompaniments, a Prima Fantasia and Pout Pourri by N. C. Boscha, and some Silver and Wire Guitar strings of different numbers: Likewise a few Books, consisting of Materia Medica of Hindoostan, Byron's Works 7 Vols. Spectator 8 Vols. neat Pocket Edition, Watkins' Cyclopædia, Montague's Letters French and English 2 Vols. Vicar of Wakefield with Plates, Pocket Edition, Exile of Siberia, Ossian's Poems Rambler 4 Vols. W. Scott's Lady of the Lake, Marmion, Don Lay of the Last Minstrel, Spirit Don Quixote Abridged with ...tes, M j r Hart's Case 4 to ...c. &c

...3d Dec. 1825.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
TO ENGLAND,
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,
(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

IS daily expected to arrive here, and will sail for London early in January,

The Upton Castle is fitted in a most commodious style for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 3d December 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTISE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT HERAJEE GOVINDJEE JADOW, of Bombay Hindoo, has this day Contracted with TULSIDASS CALLA MODY, also of the same place, to mortgage his DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Batty Ground, if any person or persons have claim, demand, or Inheritable right thereon, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the said TULSIDASS CALLA MODY, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 2d December 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT TRIMBUCK CUNDOO Senoy of Bombay Hindoo has this day Contracted with NARRON PURSHOTUM Senoy also of the same place, to Mortgage his HOUSE situate at Colebhat in the Oart called Jamboolvaddy near Washermans Tank, if any person or persons having Claim Demand or Inheritable right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to BHICOO RUNSOR Dalvie, at the Courier Office, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 2d December 1825.

Advertisement.

THAT MEYAH MAHOMED ENOOS BIN MULNA AHMUD Dawoolker Doctor has this day contracted with Andiaroo NANABHOY JEEWANJEE, Khumbatha Parsee to morigage his large DWELLING HOUSE, situate without the Town Walls near the musjud or mosque of Jakaria Maymon and the House of Fukrooddeen Nowrangay in the street of Enoos Doctor, any person or persons having Claim, demand, or Inheritable Right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the mortgagee at his shop underneath the office of the late Nanabhoy Byramjee, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else the same will not be afterwards admitted.—Bombay 2d Dec. 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

મીઆં મહમદ હનુશ મીન મુલના મહમદ દાવુલકર દાકતર એ ઘણીએ આજહીને પારશી નાંહાંનાંલાક જીવનજી ખમબાતાને પોતાનુ મોટુ રેહેવાનુ ઘેહર એક ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે—એ ઘેહર શ્રી બાકારકોટ હનુશ દાકતરનાં મોહોલામાં એમન જકરીઆ ની મશીદ આગલ તથા કકુદીન તવરેગેનાં ઘેહર આગલછે—એ ઉપર કરએક લોક અગર લોકાંચા દાવા અથવા ચેગે અસલ્યાસ ત્યા ધણ્યાહિ આજપાસુન ચવદા દિવસાંચે આંત રાખલ કારણે નકેલ્યામ ત્યા ધન્યો વે દાવ અથવા તંટે લાવ્બર દિલ્યા ઉપરાંત વસુલકેલે નજાતિલ તારિ ખ ૨ ડિજેંબર સન ૧૮૨૫

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of SHAW NURBERAM BHOWANEYDASS, Hindoo, late of Bombay deceased.

SHAW BHOYDASS SUCKIDASS and LUCKMICHUND VERCHUND, } *Petitioners for Probate as two of the Executors in said Will named,*

VERSUS

HURKESSONDASS HURGOVUNDASS, alias KEKABHOY and infant by HURGOVUNDASS JUGJEVANDASS his Guardian, } *Caveator.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT letters Ad colligenda bona Pendente lite, have been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay out of the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Ecclesiastical Registrar of the same Court; all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof, and are forthwith required to pay the amount of their Respective debts to the said MARTIN WEST, otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.—Bombay, 25th November 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

શ્રી ખુંબજ્ઞની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટ આપ્ક જ્યુદીકેટરમાંથી

જપ્કલીશીઆશતીકાલ શાજ્ડ અધે મરનાર હીનકુ નરલેરાંમ લવાંનીદાશ શ્રી ખુંબજ્ઞનો રેહેવાશી હતો એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનામાં બાબત *

શાહા લાજદાશ શકીઆદાશ તથા લખમીચંદ વીરચંદ એ બેકુ મરનાર

હરકીશનદાશ હરગોવંનદાશ છએ ઝીકા લાજ બાલકછે—એ બાલકની વતી હરગોવંનદાશ જગજીવંનદાશ એ મરનારનો છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનામાંનાં વ કીલોને અટકાવ કરનારછે *

ખબર કીધાંથી આપીએછેજે મરનાર હીનકુ નરલેરાંમ લવાંનીદાશ નીમાલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ મારતીન વેશટ જ્શકોએર આએ કોરટનો જ્ક લીશીઆશકાતીલ રજીસ્ટાર એ ઘણીને શ્રી ખુંબજ્ઞની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટ આપ્ક જ્યુદીકેટર નીજ્કલીશીઆશતીકાલ શાજ્ડમાંથી એ મરનારનો કજીઓ ચુકે તાંહાં શ્રુધી આપીછુછે—શરવે લોકો એ મરનારનો જ શટેટનો દેવાદાર હોએ તે લોકોને જાહેર કરેવજે તથા તે લોકોને જણાવેવજે પોતાનુ દેવુ મારતીન વેશટને પગાર કરે નહી તો તે લોકો કુપર કુગરાણી વશુલ થશે—તા ૨૦ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫ *

ઠામશ કાપકીનશ
પરાકટર

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a Cause wherein JOSEPH DE SILVA, as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAO DE SILVA his Nephew, a minor, as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, late of Lisbon deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit are the Complainants; and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, deceased, NICHOLAO DE LIMA E SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, deceased, are the Defendants, and revived by order of Court bearing date the 4th day of November 1822 at the Suit of SIR ROGER DE FARIA the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said JOSEPH DE SILVA deceased, against REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA the Administrator of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the said ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA the Surviving Executor and Executrix of the said SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deceased, the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased, the intestate in the said Decree named, who died at Lisbon some time in or about the month of August 1807 are to come in by themselves, or their solicitors, and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, on or before the first day of February 1826, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. A AND E. C. MORGAN,
SOLICITORS.

Bombay, 12th November 1825.

AVISO.

EM virtude do Decreto da Honoravel Corte de Recorder de Bombaim da data de 24 de Fevereiro de 1812 feita huma cauza na qual JOSEPH DE SILVA tanto em favor de si mesmo e NICOLAO DE SILVA seu Sobrinho da idade menor como de todos outros Acredores de JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO de Lisboa ja defunto quem comparecerem e contribuirem as despezas da demanda são requerentes; e WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrador de JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO ja defunto, NICOLAO DE LIMA e SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Testamenteiros e Testamenteira do Testamento e ultima vontade do SR. MIGUEL DE LIMA e SOUZA, ja defunto são Defendentes, e renovado por ordem da Corte data de 4 de Novembro de 182... do SR. ROGERIO DE ... menteiro do Testame... JOSEPH DE SI... NALDO CAE... Administrador...

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

meado no ditto Decreto, quem falleceo em Lisboa no mez de Agosto de 1807 devem comparecer por elles mesmos ou por seus Sollicitadores e provar suas dividas perante o Master desta Corte em seu Escritorio no Rampart Row em Bombaim ao ou antes do primeiro do mez de Fevereiro de 1826 ou em falta do que serão peremptoriamente excluidos do beneficio do ditto Decreto.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
SOLLICITADORES.

જાહેર•ખબર

તારીખ ૨૪ મી•ડેબરવારી ૧૮૧૨ ને•દીને•શ્રી•મુંબઇની•નામદાર•રીકારડર•કોરટમાંથી•ઇકુઇટી•શાખડની•દીકરી•એક•કજીઆ•બાબે•થાઇછે•તેમાં•જુજેશ૫•દે•શીલવા•પોતાની•તરફથી•તથા•પોતાનો•બાલક•લતરીજો•નામે•નીકલો•દે•કુલીલવાની•તરફથી•તથા•શ્રી•લીશબંન•બાલો•મરનાર•જુજેશ૫•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનો નાં•શરવે•માંગણારાઓની•તરફથી•કરી આદી•કરનારછે•તે•માંગણારાઓ•દીકરી થી•આદીને•કરીઆદીનાં•ખરચમાં•શામેલ થાએ—તથા•વીલીઅમ•ડેનીદી•મરનાર•જુજેશ૫•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનોનો•વકીલછે—તથા•મરનાર•શરમાંગલ•દે•લીમાઇ•શીજાનાં•છેલા•વીલનાં•વકીલો•નીકલો•દે•લીમાઇ•શીજા•તથા•રોજારીઓ•દે•કુઆદરોશ•તથા•છેલા•વીલની•વકીલાટંન•આના•મરીઆ•દે•શીજા•એ•શરવે•લોકો•જવાબ•દેનારછે * તારીખ ૪ થી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૨ ને•દીને•શર•રાજર•દે•કરીઆ•મરનાર•જુજેશ૫•દે•શીલવાનો•છેલા•વીલનો•વકીલછે•એ•ઘણીએ•કરીઆદી•કરીને•પાછી•દીકરી•ડુલી•કરીવીછે•અગર•ચાલુ•કરીવીછે—તે•કરીઆદી•મરનાર•જુજેશ૫•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનોનો•વકીલ•રીજનાલદો•કાંએતાનો•દે•નુરણનેઓ•છે•એ•ઉપર તથા•મરનાર•મીગલ•દે•લીમાઇ•શીજાનો•છેલો•રહેલો•વકીલ•રોજાર•દે•કુઆદરોશ•તથા•એની•વકીલાટંન•આના•મરીઆ•દે•શીજા•એ•શરવે•શ્રી•લીશબંનવાલો•મરનાર•જુજેશ૫•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનોનાં•આગણારાઓછે—અને•ઉપર•કહેલો•મરનાર•જુજેશ૫•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનો•આએ•દીકરીઓ•બે•વશીઅતછે•તે•શ્રી•લીશબંનમાં•આગશટ•મહીનામાં•શને ૧૮૦૭ ના•વરશમાં ગુજરેઓછે—કેનાં•ઉપર•કહેલા•શંથલા•માંગણારાઓ•હોએ•તે•પોતે•અથવા•પોતાનાં•વકીલો•લેકેલ્સ•ખતુ•કરવા•શાતુ•આએ•કોરટનાં•આગતરની•પાશે•શ્રી•મુંબઇ મધે•રામપાટ•રોમાં•તેકની•ચોમબરમો•તારીખ ૧ લી•ડેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬ ને•દીને•અથવા•તેકની•આગમચ•આવીને•ખતુ•કરે—અને•જેકોઇ•એ•દીન•શ્રુધી•તે•જગો નહી•આવશે•તે•એ•દીકરીનાં•કુકથી•ખ

એીએ•શ્રી•મુંબઇની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટ•આફ જુદીકેટરની•ઇકલીશીઆશતીકાલ•કોરટમાં•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•મકુને•મલે — કાંએજે•એ•મરનારે•પોતાનાં•છેલા•વીલમાં•એ•ઘણીને•એખલોજ•વકીલ•કરીને•નામ. લખીકુછે—એ•બાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાકેર•થાએ

તા•૨ જી•દીજેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of CAETANO SIMOENS DE CARVALHO late of Bombay Portugueze Merchant deceased, may be granted to THEREZA GOGE the universal Heiress named in the said Will—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 25th November 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

AVISO.

TENDO Applicado a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administração com o Testamento annexo de todo e quaesquer Bens moveis e immoveis, direitos e creditos de CAETANO SIMOENS DE CARVALHO Portuguez Negociante de Bombaim ja defunto, sejaõ concedidas a THEREZA GOGE herdeira universal nomeada no ditto Testamento; Todas as Pessoas concernentes nelle fiquem por este informado do mesmo.—Datada 25 de Novembro de 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCURADOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GODIN ELLIS deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 1st day of December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects with the Will annexed of GEORGE CHALLON deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 1st day of December, 1825.

Advertisement.

MAJOR T. FARQUHARSON, 22d [illegible] Senior Officer at

Government Advertisement.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE Governor in Council will on Monday next at noon receive proposals from any person or persons willing to tender Ship Tonnage for the purpose of bringing from Cananore to Bombay a detachment of about 180 European Rank and File, including Women and Children, with about 7 Officers to be accommodated by the Commander on the usual terms.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

CHIEF SECY'S OFFICE,
1st December 1825.

Government Advertisement.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sealed tenders will be received at this office on Monday at noon for the conveyance of Invalids to Blackwall in the River Thames, on the usual condition, which will be made known on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for the conveyance of Invalids."

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CHIEF SECY'S OFFICE,
1st December 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH NOVEMBER 1825

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 351 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of H. M's Forces and is pleased to direct that the rules therein prescribed be considered applicable in cases of the embarkation of Invalids of the Honorable Company's service, in common with those of His Majesty's service. The arms and ammunition in charge of the Honorable Company's Invalids will be made over on their arrival in England to the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors.

HORSE GUARDS,
23d June, 1825.

SIR, It having been represented to the Commander in Chief that considerable inconvenience as well as danger, have arisen from the frequent occurrence of mutinies on board the free Traders coming from India to this country, I have received His Royal Highness's Commands to direct that on all future occasions when Invalids are embarked on board of these vessels for England, that each man should be provided with a Pistol and Sabre for defence, and that the requisite quantity of Pistol ammunition should be embarked at the same time.

It will be understood that the charge of this ammunition will be confided to the immediate care of the Captain of the ships, with instructions to secure it where it shall be inaccessible to any of the Crew; so that upon a mutiny breaking out, it will be easy to protect the magagine with the sabres, and to serve out a sufficient portion to each Invalid.

Care will be taken that the Arms furnished on these occasions are received into stores on the arrival of the ships in this country, and returned to Bombay by the first detachment proceeding to that Presidency.

I have &c. (Signed) TORRENS, A. G.

To Lieut. Gen. Hon'ble Sir C. COLVILLE, G. C. B. or General Officer Commander at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 24th Nov. 1825.

No. 352 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased at the request of Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. to cancel the leave of absence granted to that officer under the date 4th Instant.

No. 353 of 1825.—Lieutenant Thuilliers of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is permitted to proceed to England on sick Certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 354 of 1815.—The following General Order by the Supreme Government is republished for the information of the Bombay Army.

No. 290 of 1825.

[illegible] HON'BLE THE

Interest on the above sum, from the 1st of January 1821, to the 15th of June 1825, being 4 years and 5½ Months at 6 per cent per annum. 1,115

Excess to be refunded.....

True amount of Surplus off Reckonings of the Presidency of Fort William. Sicca Rupees, Three Lacs, Eighty six thousand, six hundred and eighty six, six annas and ten Pie..... ....3 86,6

The foregoing "Excess" divided in-[illegible] Shares (the number exhibited in the Statement No. 1 formerly published), give Sicca Rs 58-9-11¼ each, equal to 5,275 14 6

Loss by fractions 0 0 1½

Total as above. 5,275 14 6

Detail of sums to be refunded by sharers of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in India, or by the Heirs, Administrators, and Assigns of those who have died in India viz.

		Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut. General	Sir John Macdonald K. C. B. (the late)..	58	9	11½
" "	Hough Stafford, (the late) from the 1st to the 13th of January inclusive,.....	2	1	5½
" "	James Morris, (the late).....	58	9	11½
" "	Bennett Marley, ...	58	9	11½
" "	Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. (the late....	58	9	11½
Major General	Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B.....	58	9	11½
" "	Charles Stuart, ...	58	9	11½
" "	Sir David Ochterlony Bart, G. C. B. (the late).....	58	9	11½
" "	Lewis Thomas, C. B. (the late)	58	9	11½
" "	Henry Grace, (the late) from the 14th of January to the 31st of December, inclusive,.....	56	8	6
" "	Robert Bourke Gregory, C. B. (the late) from the 14th of January to the 31st of Dec. inclusive,..	54	14	10
" "	John Arnold, C. B from the 10th of May to the 31st of Dec. inclusive,.....	37	14	5½
Lieut. Colonel	C. S. Fagan (late Army Clothing Agent, 1st Division.	58	9	11½
	Total Sicca Rupees,....	679	0	7½

Detail of Sums to be refunded by sharers of Fort William who are in Europe or have died in Europe viz.

		Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut. General	George Russell,....	58	9	11½
" "	Sir Ewen Baillie, Bart. (the late)....	58	9	11½
" "	James Dunn.	58	9	11½
" "	James Dickson, ...	58	9	11½
" "	George Hardyman,..	58	9	11½
" "	Peregrine Powell,...	58	9	11½
" "	Robert Philipps,....	58	9	11½
" "	Sir Robert Blair K. C. B.....	58	9	11½
" "	John Macintyre,....	58	9	11½
" "	Henry de Castro,....	58	9	11½
" "	Thomas Hawkshaw (the late) from the 1st Jan. to the 29th of June inclusive...	28	14	6
" "	Samuel Bradshaw...	58	9	11½
" "	Sir George Wood K. C. B. (the late)..	58	9	11½
" "	John Haynes (the late)..... ...	58	9	11½
Major General	Nicholas Carnegie, (the late)	58	9	11½
" "	John Gordon.....	58	9	11½
" "	Thomas Bateman ..	58	9	11½
" "	Sir Henry White K. C. B. (the late)....	58	9	11½
" "	Sir George Sackville Browne K. C. B.	58	9	11½
" "	Walker Dawson Fawcett (the late).....	58	9	11½
" "	George Prole.... ..	58	9	11½
" "	Archibald Fergusson	58	9	11½
" "	St. George Ashe ...	58	9	11½
" "	Henry Fox Calcraft	58	9	11½
" "	Edw. Swift Broughton....	58	9	11½
" "	John Eales (the late) from the 1st of January to the 9th May inclusive	20	11	6
"	Robert Haldane C. B.....	58	9	11½
	[illegible]mas Hardwick ..	58	9	[illegible]
	[illegible]owe (the late)			

[redacted] i Doveton'....	58	9	11½
	Thomas Dallas C. B.	58	9	11½
	exander Cuppage	58	11	9½
	Macalister, (the late).....	58	11	9½
	Alexander Dyce....	58	11	9½
	Charles Corner.....	58	11	9½
	Tredway Clarke, (the late).....	58	11	9½
"	John J. Durand.....	58	11	9½
"	John Cuppage.....	58	11	9½
"	Ross Lang.....	58	11	9½
"	Collen McCaully....	58	11	9½
"	The Hon'ble Arthur St. Leger....	58	11	9½
" "	John Dighton.....	58	11	9½
" "	Sir Thomas Munro K. C B.....	58	11	9½
" "	William McLeod....	58	11	9½
" "	Henry Webber.....	58	11	9½
" "	George Bouness.....	58	11	9½
" "	Jeremiah Simons....	58	11	9½
" "	Samuel W. Ogg.....	58	11	9½
" "	Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. & K. T. S	58	11	9½
Lieut. Col.	Charles Farren Army Clothing Agent...	58	11	9½
	Total Sc. Rs. 1993	J		10½

Detail of sums to be refunded by Shares of Bombay viz.

Lt. Genl.	James Kerr (the late)....	58	11	9½
" "	Richard Gore..... ..	58	11	9½
" "	Henry Oakes..... ...	58	11	9½
" "	Thomas Marshall...	58	9	11½
" "	Charles Reynolds (the late) from the 1st January to the 24th of June inclusive..	28	1	8
" "	Andrew Anderson...	58	9	11½
" "	Charles Boye	58	9	11½
Maj. Genl.	John Baillie.....	58	9	11½
" "	Malcolm Grant.....	58	9	11½
" "	Henry P. Laurence.	58	9	11½
" "	Richard Cooke.....	58	9	11½
" "	Samuel Wilson.....	58	9	11½
" "	John W. Morris....	58	9	11½
" "	John Skelton..... ...	58	9	11½
Colonel	Robert Lewis from the 25th of June to the 31st of December inclusive.....	30	8	3½
Lieutenant Col.	Comt. George Llewellin (the late) from the 1st of January to the 1st of Feb. inclusive	5	2	2½
Lieut. Col.	Comt. B. Burr. C. B. ditto ditto ditto from the 1st of Feb. to the 31st of Dec. inclusive.....	53	7	9
	Total Sicca Rupees	879	5	0½

Recapitulation.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount to be refunded by or on account of shares of Fort Wm.	2403	7	5
Ditto do. do. do. Fort St. Geo.	1,993	1	10½
Ditto do. do. do. Bombay.....	879	5	0
Total to be refunded as before stated,	5,275	14	4½
Loss by fractions.....	0	0	1½
Total. Sicca Rupees five thousand, two hundred, and seventy five, fourteen annas, and six pie..	5,275	14	6

(Signed) W CASEMENT,
Lt. Col. Sec to Govt, Milt. Dept.
Comd. J B.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1825.

No. 355 of 1825.—Mr. John Lindally Cameron having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Hannah on the 13th Instant, and having produced a Covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such from that date. Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

No. 356 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department to appoint acting Assistant Surgeon Morrison to the Charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Amherst

No. 357 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Cavaye of the 21st Regiment N. I. to the situation of Assistant Quarter Master General to the Catch field force from the date on which Captain A. Morse may leave that Force, under orders from the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1825.

No. 358 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. J. Conyngham to be Adjutant vice Myline promoted.—Date of appointment 4th Nov. 1825.

1st Bombay European Re[giment]

Lieutenant J. Hobson to [be Adjutant] vice Watts resigned.—[Date of appointment]

Maitland on the 15th Instant, having produced Certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and to promote them to Ensigns.—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 499—Messrs. John Holmes.
" 502 "—John Molgomery.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1825.

No. 360 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the

Medical Department.

Surgeon David Craw to be Superintending Surgeon vice Milne promoted.—Assistant Surgeon Parra to be Surgeon vice Craw.—Date of rank 21st November 1825.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1825.

No. 361 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain Thomas R. C. Mantell of the 48th Regiment Madras Native Infantry a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate for three years from the Date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 1st Dec. 1825.

No. 362 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Col. Thomas Cocellis C. B. to resign the Command of the Surat Division of the Army, and to proceed on Furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the long and faithful services of Lieutenant Colonel Corcellis during a period of upwards of 35 years.

No. 363 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Major W. B. Spry of the Madras Establishment, a furlough to Europe on Sick Certsficate, for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

No. 364 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr. Assistant Surgeon Donald Stewart to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Europe on furlough on sick Certificate for three years, from the 15th of December 1824, the date of his quitting this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1825.

No. 365 of 1825.—In consequence of the lamented death of Captain George Challon, which has deprived the Service of a zealous and meritorious Officer, the following promotions are made in the

6th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant William Keys to Captain of a Company, and Ensign G. J. Graham to be Lieut. vice Challon deceased.—Date of Rank 20th Nov. 1825.

The following promotions are also sanctioned

16th Regiment N. I.

Ensign C. A. Stewart to be Lieut. vice Whitaker deceased.—Date of Rank 13th Nov. 1825.

Captain John Hancock of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to Command the Battalion of Pioneers, from the 20th instant, vice Challon.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1825.

No. 366 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated Poonah 20th November 1825 appointing Ensign C. Marsk of the 9th Regiment N. I. to be charge of the Bazar and Police with Lieut. Col. Taylor's Brigade, Lieut. E. J. Pontardent of the Horse Artillery to the charge of the Guns, and Commissary of Stores Department, and Lieut. Charles South 20th Regiment to act as adjutant to the left wing of that Regiment.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

17th November 1825.

Captain W. T. Graham, Marine Store Keeper.
24th November 1825.

Lieutenant R. Moresby, Deputy Marine Store Keeper.

Captain P. Maughan, Acting Deputy Store Keeper.

For the Bombay Courier.

Many associations were formed of old to afford consolation to the unhappy, to open a refuge to repentance, and to fight or resist tyranny or superstition; and it was in this manner that originated the mysteries of *Isis*, *Osiris*, *Ceres*, *Bacchus*, *the Free-masonry* under Solomon, the *Knights of the Temple* during the Crusades; the *illuminés* of Germany under Charles Theodore El[ector] the *Martin*[ists] XV

well known, by their persecution, and by the articles published in the Journal la *Renommée*, la *Bibliotheque Historique*, M. *de St. Edme*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *New London Magazine*, and the *Traveller*. It is known that this society existed in France in the reign of Francis the 1st. under the title of *Charbonnière*, that its patron was St. Thibault * de Champagne, who lived in 1017, the period when he established it in France, and in which Francis the 1st. carried it over to Italy at the head of his army.

We will add that St. Thibault possessed all the virtues, and great austerity of behaviour. The solitary life he led rendered him worthy of the prophet Eli, of St. John the Baptist, of St. Paul the Hermit, and of St. Anthony.

That extraordinary man denied himself the use of meat, and from any animal production, even milk. He drank nothing but water, and ate nothing else than barley bread or roots and fruit. His bed was a simple plank. In fact, he was the renowned of Christianity.

The initiations of the *Carbonari* have always some connection with the life of Christ, and to that of St. Thibault.

The Carbonari rose in Italy to the number of about 800,000 during the revolutions of 1821; but it was destroyed so soon as it began to extend itself too much.

The *Societé Socratique* is a mere fine dream.

That of the *Consistorio*, has for its chief the Pope, the King of Sardinia, the Duke of Modena, and the King of Naples: so that with the exception of the branch of *D'Est*, which has (by the side of the women) an Italian origin, the princes of Austria are excluded. Of course the league is formed against the House of Austria. Many men of the estate, and rich Italian lords are admitted in it. The *Consistoriali* receive a medal representing a virgin carried on a group of angels, having in one hand a bundle of palm and in the other a sword, with which she has been striking the devil. Italy is the virgin (too often prostituted), the *Consistorali* are the angels, and *Austria* the devil. It is difficult to make out an angel in the persons of either *Charles Felix* or the King of Naples, but no doubt government provoked the last resolutions of the Diet of Francfort in 1819, and it is to them that is attributable, either directly and indirectly, so much persecution in Italy, which occasioned the deaths of so many illustrious men, and the exile of the respectable Counts Confalonieri, Santa Roza, Genl. Pepe, the orator Bn. de Poerio, the economist Melchior Gioia, Messrs. Poeiro, Ugoni, Arriva-bene, as well as the destruction of schools &c. all which cannot be better compared than to the devil himself. But the *Consistorali* are too much divided ever to become formidable.

The association des *Adelphes* or *Sublime Maitres Elus* has a tendency to riots. The Adelphisme proclaims a wild law and the regicide, in imitation of the French Republic in 1793. It would never admit the Neapolitans in its federation, and it has very little influence.

That of the *Guelphes* has for its object the circonscription of Italy, and of many powers independent of the *Gibelins*, or of the House of Austria. It has adopted the horrible maxim of assassinating its adversaries in case of necessity. It brings together the atrocious factions which so long imbrued Italy in blood. It has also, happily, as little influence as that of the Adelphisme.

The most recent, in fine, is that of the *Cavernari* or the *Free Italians*, and worthy of

would perhaps have revived *Il buon Stato*.

The *Cavernari* recognised the sovereignty of the people, as all the other political associations did: their means are the armed insurrection, and not murder; their object is independence and the unity of Italy: to make ancient Rome the capital, and to set up liberty, justice, and peace, on a sold foundation: to drive away the Barbarians (the Austrians and the oppressors) is their vow, and such were those of Julien de Roudre, of François Sforza, Piero, Cigiat, Strozzi, Lorenzino de Medici, Crescenzi, Rienzi, Capponi, André Doria, Lassario, Ottaviano, Fieschi, Fregozo, Carracciolo, Cirillo, Maria Pagano, Poerio, and Confalonieri. It is to free Italy that Machiavel advises his Prince to commit all kinds of crimes, convinced as he was that the *sanctity* of the undertaking would sanction such measures. It was to render her free that *Sarpi*, *Petra-Filicaia*, *Gianoni*, *Fascolo*, *Rossetti*, *Berea*, *nedetti*, &c. wrote their bold productions.

The principles, object, and means of the *Cavernari* can then be acknowledged as good by honest men, who are tired of oppression, degradation, and given to despair.

As to ourselves, we wish ardently that the princes will give an ear to the just wants of their people, that humanity may triumph, and the revolutions be extinct for ever.

THE COURIER!

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3D 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca:
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

No late, or at least certain intelligence has been received from the seat of war in the Bhurmese territories since our last. The latest Calcutta John Bull which we have received, alludes to a report of peace, which had been brought by a ship which left Rangoon on the 29th of October. We should think that the question of peace or war must, at all events, have been upon the eve of decision.

Accounts from Agra mention, that the preparations for the siege of Bhurtpore go on apace. The army is to consist of 25,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry, and will be divided into two wings, the right to be commanded by General Nicholls, and the left by General Reynell. The field batteries and principal part of the train were in the fort of Agra, but were to move out immediately to the plain, to wait the junction of the remainder on route from Cawnpore. It was reported that a letter had been intercepted purporting to come from Runjeet Singh, offering 70,000 men to Doorjun Saul to aid in opposing the British. It was expected that the army would move from two points, Agra and Muttra, nearly equidistant from Bhurtpore, in the beginning of December, and that a junction would take place one march from the fort.

A private letter we have seen gives the following sketch of the force to be employed.

CAVALRY.—H. M. 11th Dragoons, 16th Lancers, 3d Light Cavalry, 4th Do. Do. 6th Do. Do. 8th Do. Do. 2d Extra Do. Skinner's Horse (2d Corps.)

INFANTRY.—H. M. 14th Foot, H. M. 59th Do. 6th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 41st, 58th, 60th, 63d, 82d, and other Regiments [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Latour, or Lafitte. It appears that the wines of the BORDELAIS, exported to India, are of a much stronger and harsher quality than the delicate potations above alluded to.

On Wednesday last a small party assembled at Mr. Cressleman's Hotel, for the purpose of celebrating St. Andrew's day. The greatest conviviality and good humour prevailed during the evening, and the dinner and wines were pronounced by the connoiseurs to be most excellent. The HAGGIS and the GLENLIVET were particularly praised, and the "LAND OF CAKES" was toasted with that enthusiasm which the mention of her name always inspires in the breasts of her sons, more particularly when sojourning in distant countries, far from her green vales and heath-covered hills.

We mention the party, however, principally for the purpose of doing justice to Mr. Cressleman's new establishment, which we hope will meet with every encouragement. We well know that the very name of a Hotel or Tavern is hardly tolerated in this country; but we have also lately known both distress and inconvenience to arise, from strangers having no place to go to on their first arrival, which will not be the case in future, if the new hotel is conducted in the manner we have every reason to anticipate it will be.

An insurrection of a most serious description has broken out in Java, which threatens a total overthrow of the Dutch power in that quarter. By the latest accounts it did not appear to have received the slightest check, nor did the means in the power of the Dutch authorities appear at all equal to combat the spirit of insubordination, which was rapidly spreading from province to province. Grinding taxation is said to have been the cause of the rebellion, and not an improbable one. The following is the latest intelligence received at Singapore.

"The English Brig *Fly*, which arrived late last night from Batavia in 7 days, brings farther accounts of this insurrection of the most painful and disastrous nature. The revolt appears now to have spread nearly throughout the whole Island, including Bantam and part of the Preangan regencies, and to be more general than any thing of the kind on the records of the Country. A correspondence is understood to be maintained between the insurgents, and in many situations they have risen upon the Netherland authorities in overwhelming numbers. The Pangeran, Prince of Ceram, a large district of the Solo dominions, adjoining the European districts of Grobogan, Damak, and Samarang, having maintained a secret correspondence with the inhabitants of those places, invaded them with a body of 5000 men, and were joined by the greater number of the inhabitants. To meet this invasion, the Dutch Resident sent the following force, with the intention of defending the Town of Damak, which lies close to the sea side, distant from Samarang not above 14 miles; viz.—100 Native infantry under European Officers, —10 *Dijg Steukers* (a miserable and inefficient description of Native *Gendarme*)—two small guns, 50 Sailors from a Frigate in the Roads, and 20 European mounted Volunteers, consisting of the European Merchants of Samarang, with their clerks and Store-keepers. On the 2nd of September, they were attacked by the Pangeran of Ceram. As might have been foretold of so ill judged and imprudent an enterprize, the Detachment was routed in a moment, the native portion of it flying at the first fire. The Dutch Sailors appear to have behaved no better, and the Volunteers were left to be sacrificed. Their horses became unmanageable—carried them into the rice fields, of which, with the exception of the high road, the Country is one uninterrupted sheet, and in this situation they were speared by the Javanese horsemen. Nine are ascertained to have been killed, and of the remainder no accounts have been received since the action, so that the most serious apprehensions are entertained for their safety. Ten English Gentlemen were among the Volunteers, and of these the following are ascertained to have fallen: Messrs. McMaster, Burrows, Sutton, and Hammond. The town of Samarang being an open place, and left without Troops to defend it, would very probably fall into the hands of the Insurgents. The English Merchants of Batavia, when the last accounts came away, were sending ships to Samarang to carry off their property. All business was at a stand both at Batavia and Samarang. Previous to the action fought at Damak, the discount on the Government paper credit was 10 per Cent at Batavia and 23 at Samarang."—*Singapore Chronicle, Sept.* 15.

On Tuesday last, a highly respectable meeting of the friends of the Church Missionary Society was held at St Thomas's Church. Sir C. H. Chambers having been unanimously requested to take the Chair, the business of the Meeting commenced with the reading of a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, expressing his cordial approbation of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, and the gratification he had felt in witnessing the labours of its Missionaries, in different parts of India, and in the Island of Ceylon.

Sir C. H. Chambers then gave some account of the early exertions of the friends of Missions in India, in which some nearly related to himself had taken a warm interest. He stated his knowledge of the cordial attachment to the Church of England felt by those with whom the Society originated, and by whom its affairs are conducted.

The Report of the Corresponding Committee of the Society was then read, from which it appeared that the Society has supported several schools, in which natives are taught to read the Scriptures, together with other branches of useful knowledge. The Rev. Mr. Kenney, the first Missionary of the Society, has translated some tracts into Mahratta, as well as the Liturgy of the Church of England and Psalms, which the Bishop of Calcutta, when in Bombay, recommended to be printed at Bishop's College Calcutta

The Institution has received considerable support from the liberality of the society of this Presidency, and in addition to the funds raised by the Corresponding Committee, the sum of Rs. 5652, collected by an Association, had been appropriated to the purposes of the Mission. This support had afforded considerable assistance in defraying the expenses incurred in Bombay, but the contributions of the liberal individuals of this Presidency are earnestly solicited, as two Missionaries are expected from the Parent Society. The Society hope that in a little time an intelligent and pious female will be sent out to undertake the education of Native females; and should this be the case, there is no doubt that the ladies of this Presidency will support such a benevolent work, with as much zeal and liberality as has been evinced by the ladies of Calcutta.

The affairs of the Society have hitherto been conducted by a Corresponding Committee, but they now, of course, pass into the hands of the newly-organized Institution.

The Report having been concluded, the usual resolutions, appointing the different officers and Regulations of the Society, were then agreed to, and the accounts audited.

The Report, with the statement of the accounts and list of contributors, will be immediately printed for distribution.

It is gratifying to observe the cordiality with which that important establishment of Bishop's College has been supported by all the different societies of our church, which are connected with our Eastern Empire. The Church Missionary Society contributed £5000 to assist in erecting the buildings, and has voted £1000 annually towards the expenses of it.

We understand that considerable mischief has been done to the crops in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad by flights of locusts. Had it not been for this, the produce would have been greater than has been recollected for many years. Luckily the Badjeree, the principal food of the natives in that part of the country, had escaped, so that there was no danger of a scarcity.

ARRIVALS.—Captain J. Laurie, Artillery.
Lieut. Thomas B. Jervis, Engineers.
Surgeon J. Milne.
Captain R. W. Gillum, Major of Brigade.
Lieut. J Hale, 22d Regiment N. I.
Lieut. E. Armstrong, Sub-Asst. Com'y. Genl.
Captain T. R. C. Maitell, Madras Est.
Lieut. P. T. Mosse, H. H. the Berar Rajah's Service.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. P. Lawrence, Nizam's Service.
Lieut. E. Carthew, 6th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. J. B. M'Gillanders, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. B. Justice, 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. Long, 8th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon J. Butchart, 8th Regt. N. I.
Ensign McDonell, 12th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Laurie, Artillery.
Lieut. Henry Hancock, 19th Regt. N. I.
Cornet G. Erskine, 3d Regt Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 25th French Ship Le Dan. Captain J. Pascal, from Bordeaux 28th July.

Do. 27th Ship Cumbrian, Captain John Clarkson, from China, 19th August, and touched at Goa, 22d Nov.

Do. 29th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Tankara Bunder.

Do. 30th Ship Alfred, Captain John Lamb, from Canton 20th Augt. and Tellicherry 19th Nov.

Passengers per Ship Cumbrian,—Lieut. Armstrong from Goa.

DEPARTURE.—Dec. 1st Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Mandavie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 13th, Ship Neptune, Capt. Cumberlege, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 8th Ship Shawul Hamid, H. J. Mechelson, from Rangoon, 18th October.

9th Ship Shaw-hain-Shaw, D. Robertson, from Batavia 6th July, Bencoolen 12th August, Padang 25th August, and Tappanooly 17th Sept.

11th Brig Paget, L. Estive, from Rangoon 17th Oct.

Do. H. C. Ship Berwick, J. J. M. Eilbech, from London 1st June, and Downs 8th June.

13th Lord Hungerford, J. Talbert, from London 7th July.

Do. Brig Fly, Kenzie, from Batavia 7th Sept.

13th Bark George, J. Poulson, from Rangoon 29th Oct.

Passengers per Shawul-Hamid,:—Mr. Arraton Avetic, Merchant; and Mr. Nicholas Lauboo.

Per Shaw-hain-Shaw, from Bencoolen:—12 Orphan School Boys, and Mr. Griff, the Usher.—From Padang:—Mr. C. M. Ley, and Master Gatfield.

Per Paget:—Mr. J. Barrett, and Mr. W. Brooks.

Per Berwick:—Lieutenant J. C. Paterson, H. C. A.; Assistant Surgeon Robert McIntosh; 39 H. C. Recruits, and 1 Woman.

Per Lord Hungerford:—Major F. Eagar, 31st Regt.; Captain Jo. Spence; Lieut. Arthur Grueber, Lieut. Ronald Campbell; Lieut. Charles Shaw, Adjutant; Ensign Asaph Shaw; Ensign H. Evans; Ensign Charles Otter, 24th Regt.; John Walters, Quarter Master, 13th Regiment; Mrs. Eagar; Misses M. Eagar, L. Eagar, M. Eagar, and E. Eagar, Master E. Eagar, and Mrs. Walters; 31 Women, 27 Children, and 246 Men, 31st Regt.

Per Fly:—T. W. Weittle, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 10th Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, for Singapore.

Nov. 13th Ship Norden, H. Schild Knecht, for Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st Nov. the Lady of Lieut. D. W. Fraser H. H. the Nagpore Rajah's Service, of a Daughter.

In the Fort, on the morning of the 23d of November, Mrs. J. J. Fernandes, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Goa, on the 16th Nov. at 2 o'clock A. M. His Excellency Don Manoel da Camara, Viceroy and Captain General of Portuguese India, aged 45 years or thereabout, after long and painful sufferings during 148 days; leaving his amiable Lady and four female Children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father.

His Excellency was the second son of the house of the most excellent Condes da Ribeira Grande; he was married to the illustrious Dona Maria Thereza Joze de Mello daughter of the most excellent Marquis of Sabugoza. While in Portugal he served in the Peninsula, against the French, as Captain in the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. While at Rio de Janeiro he was appointed a Major, and afterwards Lieutenant Col. of Cavalry and Governor and Capt. in General to Goa. He arrived at Goa on the 26th of November 1821 to succeed the most Excellent Count of Rio Pardo.

On Tuesday the 29th Nov. at the house of F. Hadow Esq. H. F. Dent Esq. only Son of W. Dent Esq. of Brkendon Bury, Herts, aged 25 years.

In Camp at Jooruck near Bhooj, on the evenning of the 19th ultimo. Lieut. Richard Carr, 21st Regt. Bombay N. I. sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

On the 26th ultimo, the Reverend Dom Mathias de Monte e Faria, Vicar of the Church of S. Miguel at Mahim.

This much lamented Clergyman is descended from a respectable family of this Island. He proceeded to Rome for education in his early age, and the qualifications he acquired were such as to confer on him the title of Dom. Since his return from Rome, in the year 1793, he has held many important benefices. His manners and disposition were such as had attracted the friendship of every one of his acquaintances: his morals were exemplary, and as such distinguished him among his fellow clergymen and friends. He completed his career in the 58th year of his age, leaving his friends in the greatest regret for his irreparable loss. His remains were interred in the evening of Sunday. The funeral procession was attended by a great number of clergymen, among whom were eight vicars, preceded by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Durilea. His friends from Bombay, Mahim, and Salsette, were numerous, besides his Parishioners and a great concourse of people.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 9th Nov. by the Reverend J. Hallowell, Mr. Conductor W. G. Donald, of the Artillery Depôt, to Miss Isabella Wheellom,

BIRTHS.—On the 10th Nov. the Lady of the Rev. E. Chrisp, of a Son.

On the 11th Nov., Mrs. P. D'Castellas, of a Daughter.

At Vepery, on the 12th Nov., Mrs. C. Aracen, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 14th October, George Wilson Esq Assistant Surgeon.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 30th October, at the House of, and by the Reverend J. Torriano, Thomas Luxmore, Esq. Residency Surgeon, Lucknow, to Eliza, Widow of the late Lieutenant Perret, of the Bengal Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Peter Myers, to Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Urage, Daughter of Mr. Cornelius Urage, of the Board of Trade.

At Calcutta, on the 10th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Charles Hogg, Esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Lucy Marshall, Sister of John Marshall, Esq. of Callineferry, in the County of Kerry.

BIRTHS.—At Colombo, on the 8th October, Mrs. Ball, of a Son.

At Bareilly, on the 25th October, the Lady of William Fleming Dick, Esq. Judge and Magistrate, of a Son.

At Mutta, on the 27th October, the Lady of Captain John Angelo, of the 3d Light Cavalry, of a Son and Heir.

At Allahabad, on the 28th October, the Lady of Major J. H. Cave, Commanding 10th Extra Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Chandernagore, on the 28th October, the Wife of Mr. J. Auger, of a Daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 28th October, the Lady of T. Tytler, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 3d Nov. the Wife of Mr. J. Kinshela, Musician, of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 5th November, the Wife of Mr. H. Pain, Inspector of Provisions, of a Daughter.

At Rungpore on the 5th November, the Lady of Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 6th Nov. the Lady of Lieut. Vanrenen, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Alipore, on the 7th Nov. the Wife of Mr. Bowser, Head Master, Military Orphan School, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Nov. Mrs. Peter Palmer, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th November, Mrs. Charlotte Martin, the Wife of Mr. M. Martin, of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 20th April, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Asia, Captain Balderston, homeward-bound, Charles Theophilus, fourth Son of Thomas Boileau, Esq. Madras Civil Service, aged 11 months and 23 days.

At Nusseerabad, on the 20th Sept. Charlotte, the Wife of Captain Adoniah Smith, of the 50th Regt. Native Infantry, aged 27 years.

At Baugulpore, on the 27th September Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton, late in Command of the Pioneer Corps.

At Jyepore, on the 26th October, Charlotte Catharine, the infant Daughter of Lieut. Col. Roper, aged 9 months and 12 days.

At Kidderpore, on the 27th October, Mrs. Sarah Sandys, aged 53 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th November, Mrs. Elizabeth Crichton, the Wife of Mr. C. Crichton, Provisioner, Durrumtolla, aged 26 years.

At Diamond Harbour, on the 7th November, J. Haworth, Esq. Second Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Marquis Wellington, aged 24 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th November, Mr. Joseph Boezalt, late of the Hurkuru Press, and second son of Mr. F. Boezalt, aged 24 years and 9 months.

At Chowringhee, on the 10th Nov. the Hon'ble John Fendall, Esq. a Member of the Supreme Council, aged 63 years.

At Dacca, on the 11th Nov. Brigadier General J. H. Dunkin, C. B. of H. M. 44th Regt. and second in Command of the Eastern Division of the Army.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 18, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

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MEMORANDUM.

Mr. J. A. Casamaijor, appointed to officiate as Resident in Mysore.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the following intelligence from Seringapatam.

"The Seringapatam Local Battalion was inspected and reviewed on the 5th and 6th Ultimo by Lieutenant Colonel CONWAY, C. B. Adjutant General of the Army; who expressed his approbation of their soldier-like appearance in the field, their state of efficiency and equipment,—in terms, which could not fail to gratify the feelings of any soldier, and *Captain Norton* well deserved the eulogiums the Adjutant General passed on his conduct and character.

The Seringapatam Local Battalion, was ordered to be raised in Government General Orders of the 21st January 1825, and in less than 9 months, this Corps has by the zeal and exertions of Captain Norton and its Officers, been *recruited*, *equipped* and *disciplined*. and has now actually proceeded to take all the detachments in the Mysore Division.

On the 1st Instant, the *Honorable Mr. Cole*, British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, presented the Colours to the Seringapatam Local Battalion, which Corps paraded on the occasion, 1000 rank and and file, and made an excellent appearance; The British Resident, attended by his personal Staff and the Staff of the Garrison of Seringapatam, arrived on the parade of the Seringapatam Local Battalion in its cantonments near the French Rocks soon after day light, escorted by a detachment of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, and was received with a *General* Salute.—The Colours of the Seringapatam Local Battation being brought on the parade, escorted by a guard of honor, were presented by the *Honorable Mr. Cole*, with the usual ceremonies, at the conclusion of which the British Resident was pleased to address *Captain Norton* in nearly the following terms.

"*Captain Norton*—Associated as I have

" been for a period of years with the Mysore " country, I naturally cannot but feel a high " degree of interest in the success of a Regi- " ment mostly raised upon its territories, and " destined, as this is, for its immediate service. " I deeply feel the honor that has been confer- " red upon me in being permitted to present " *you* banners to your *fine* Corps! Allow me " to say, that the pleasure is highly enhanced " in my having the happiness of personally con- " gratulating you, Captain Norton, on the " state of forwardness to which you have " brought your regiment, and on the very " short space of time that has elapsed since the " order for your organization, and the happy " occasion which now presents itself, of my " handing to you your Regimental Standards. " It indeed reflects the highest credit on your " exertions,—You will be pleased to receive " these Colours, and I will thank you to explain " to your officers and men the gratification " that I have in presenting them—You will " point out to them, that these banners are " given them to serve as a rallying point upon " all occasions, and that I most fully believe " that there is not one soldier in your regi- " ment who would not freely shed the last drop " of his blood in their defence—not one who " would not to the very utmost of his " exertions, support the honor of those glo- " rious standards—not one who would not, " when called into action, but look on you, " bright streamers, as the Emblem of Victory— " Let them on such an occasion be planted in " the midst of you—let them ever serve as a " rallying point to the high-spirited, though " the defence of them should even cost the life " of many a brave and noble Sepoy—Tell them " their comrades at Rangoon have deserved " well of their Honorable Employers, and let " such conduct ever be before their eyes--- " Banners are given to regiments for the glo- " rious purposes I have just mentioned, and " I feel confident, that your men will regard " them in that proper light. I feel assured, " that every man in the Seringapatam Locals " will by his steadiness of behaviour and at- " tention to his duty prove himself well wor- " thy of the Honorable Company's *Nimuck*, " and that they will ever faithfully serve the " gracious and noble Sovereign who now wields " the Sceptre of Great Britain."

After the ceremony, the British Resident and the officers and gentlemen, who attended the ceremony, were entertained at breakfast by *Captain Norton*, whose zeal and ability have been as usefully as successfully empolyed in the formation of a Corps, which promises to do credit to the gallant and distinguished Army, whose Regiments of the Line the gallant Captain seems zealously to emulate "

We are glad to be able to announce to the Subscribers, that *Lake's Work of the Sieges of the Madras Army during the late War*, has arrived, and will be sent up the country with the least possible delay. We formerly gave a notice of it from an English publication; and which Notice appears to us upon an examination of the work, to be extremely well supported. Our author has judiciously avoided, what appears to be a good deal the fashion of the present times, and which the subject allowed of his most readily adopting---we mean, increasing the contents of his work, by the insertion of *long* disquisitions filled with Algebraic signs--- and has given us a work, as all such works should be given, in a plain, clear and perspicuous manner; so that any military man, we imagine, though not an engineer, may understand it; and we have no doubt it will at all times prove of value to the profession: The plates, which appear to have been got up at a considerable expence, are in a separate quarto.

ORDERS BY BRIGADIER GENERAL MORRISON, C. B. COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN ARRACAN.

Transport Ship Asia Felix, Arracan River, 11th October 1825.

DIVISION ORDER.

Brigadier General Morrison, compelled on the ground of a Medical Certificate, to apply for leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency, and eventually to Europe, should it then, as now, be deemed necessary, proposes, in anticipation of the permission of the Commander in Chief, to leave this in the Honorable Company's Ship *Research*, under the usual limitation as announced in D. O. of the 3d of May last. Impressed with the conviction that he can not longer reasonably indulge the hope of being permitted to return, and resume the command, he avails himself of this probable last opportunity to bid a farewell to those who through all the vicissitudes inseparable from the soldier's life, have caused him to admire and extol their conduct---Gallantry in action, discipline in quarters, unrepining submission under deprivations, and patience under grievous sickness, have been pre-eminently displayed---To part from such men, particularly when another campaign will shortly commence, is to the Brigadier General a severe trial--- under the most favourable circumstances he could not have quitted them without keenly feeling the pang of regret---ever as he has loved the British Soldier, he is now impressed with admiration of the Sepoy character, and bears with him a just sense of how much he is indebted to every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier for their conduct, which has made his duty at all times a pleasure.

He earnestly requests the Brigadiers, the Officers Commanding Corps, the Officers of the Staff, those holding more subordinate situations, and every individual composing the Division to accept his grateful thanks for the past, and his future fervent wishes that honor, victory and the highest renown may ever be their proud portion.

Brigadier General MacKellar, C. B. having reported that he was to leave Chittagong the beginning of the month on sick leave, the command of the Division on the promulgation of this order devolves on Brigadier Richards.

[*Govt. Gaz. November* 17.

The Drawing of the Second Class of the Madras Lottery was continued on Saturday with the following large Prizes.

No. 1009 a Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. 2404 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 32 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
Nos. 660 and 2498 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1692 1943 1971 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 594 and 2542 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
Nos. 606 614 923 1160 1626 1648 1842 2305 2491 2603 2778 2737 and 2894 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

[*Govt. Gazt. Nov.* 22.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	11th November, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Premium	28	0	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	27	0	Premium.
Discount	0	4	5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23	0	10	Discount.
Ditto	0	1	New 5 per Cent Loan,	0	5	Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Approved Private Bills and Notes, discount at	6	0
Government and Salary Bills Ditto	5	0
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 2 Months certain	5	8

Per Cent.

Bank Shares premium 5,000 to 4,700

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months sight 1s. 11¼d. *a* 2s. 0d. per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days Ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
Bombay Ditto Ditto 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Bombay Rs.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; 11*th November*, 1825.

Mr. Evelyn M. Gordon, Political Agent in Bangur and Kauntul.

Captain John Sutherland, Bombay Native Cavalry, First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

Lieutenant W. Hislop, 39th Bengal Native Infantry, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th November, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Tuesday the 22d of August 1825, Private William Lyons, alias William Lyons Shaw, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge; viz.

Charge.---" William Lyons, alias William Lyons Shaw, a Private Soldier in His Majesty's 59th or 2d Nottinghamshire Regiment of Foot, is charged with having, on the night of Sunday, the 7th of August, 1825, at Cawnpore, in the East Indies, with malice propense, assaulted Serjeant John Henderson, of the same Regiment, with a knife, with the intention to Murder him, and repeatedly stabbing the said Serjeant John Henderson, and wounding him with the knife, with the intention aforesaid."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Revised Sentence.—The Court having taken into their consideration the letter of the Judge Advocate General, and the Doubts therein expressed of the Legality of their Sentence on Lord Ellenborough's Act, have revised their opinion, and do Sentence the Prisoner, Private William Lyons, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to Two Years Imprisonment in such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may direct."

Approved,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General*,
Commander in Chief in India.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th November, 1825.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

Cornet George Weston to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fancourt promoted in the 93d Foot, 19th May, 1825---Cancels the Promotion of Cornet Weston, vice Murray deceased.

11th Light Dragoons.

Serjeant Major William Ready to be Adjutant, (with the Rank of Cornet), vice Butcher who resigns the Adjutantcy only, 19th May, 1825.

1st Foot.

Captain Edward Lane, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stoyte who Exchanges, 19th May, 1825.

Hospital Assistant Robert Russell to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Osborne deceased, 19th May, 1825.

2d Foot.

Ensign George Dalhousie Jolliffe Raitt to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Leighton whose Appointment has not taken place, 12th May, 1825.

Edward Lynch Daniell, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Raitt, 12th May, 1825.

6th Foot.

Captain John Gifford Cowell, from Half-pay 66th Foot, to be Captain, vice Richard Hart who Exchanges, 19th May, 1825.

Ensign Constantine Wentworth Stuart Smith Stuart, from the 91st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Kirwan, appointed to the 70th Foot, 28th April, 1825.

13th Foot.

Walter Chambre, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Howard promoted, 19th May, 1825.---Cancels the Appointment of Volunteer Moorhouse to be Ensign, vice Howard.

14th Foot.

Lieutenant Michael Charles Horner, from Half-pay 3d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Francis Jennings who Exchanges, 5th May, 1825.

30th Foot.

Captain Matthew Young, from Half-pay 53d Foot, to be Captain, vice Skirrow who Exchanges, receiving the difference, 14th September, 1824

38th Foot.

Lieutenant Edward Hopper to be Captain, vice Forster deceased, 18th September, 1824.

Ensign Frederick Tudor to be Lieutenant, vice Hopper, 18th September, 1824.

41st Foot.

To be Captains without purchase.

Lieutenant B. N. Bluett, vice Browne deceased, 29th June, 1824.

Lieut. Angus McIntyre, vice Macleod deceased, 27th August, 1824.---Cancels the Promotion of Lieut. McIntyre, vice Stehelin promoted.

Lieutenant Allen Henry Maclean, 10th February, 1825 ---Cancels the Promotion of Lieut. Maclean, vice Macleod deceased.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign John George Bedingfield, vice Bluett, 29th June, 1824.

Ensign Lawrence Tallon, vice McIntyre, 27th August, 1824.

Ensign Henry Arthur O'Neill, vice Hume deceased, 10th Sept. 1824,--Cancels the Promotion of Ensign O'Neill, vice Maclean.

Ensign George Revell Read, vice Maclean, 10th February, 1825,---Cancels the Promotion of Ensign Read, vice Hume.

To be Ensigns.

John Smith, Gentleman, vice Tallon, 19th August, 1824.

J. Boyse, Gentleman, vice O'Neil, 10th September, 1824.

—Stoddart, Gentleman, vice Read, 11th February, 1825.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Montgomery Perrott to be Surgeon, vice Cowen deceased, 21st April, 1825.

Hospital Assistant John Tennant to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Perrott, 21st April, 1825.

44th Foot.

Captain John Shelton, to be Major without purchase, vice Brugh, 28th April, 1825.

Lieutenant Benjamin Whitney to be Captain, vice Shelton, 28th April, 1825,

Ensign John Jacques Boyse to be Lieut. vice Whiteney, 28th April, 1825.

John Pennington, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Boyse, to the 28th April, 1825

Lieutenant John Smith, from Half-pay 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cowell, whose appointment has not taken place, 5th May, 1825,

46th Foot.

Lieutenant Philip McPherson, from Half-pay 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Graham appointed 92d Foot, 19th May 1825.

Albert L. David, Gent., from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Sutherland promoted in the 77th Foot, 14th April, 1825.

48th Foot.

Second Lieutenant Robert Carmichael Smyth, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Gardiner, whose promotion has been Cancelled, 5th May, 1825.

Lieutenant Andrew Coutts Cochrane, from Half-pay 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, (repaying the difference), vice Smyth appointed to the Royal Staff Corps, 19th May, 1225.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert Woodgate to be Captain, vice Black deceased, 27th September, 1824.

Ensign Henry William Hurris to be Lieutenant vice Woodgate, 27th September 1824.

67th Foot.

Lieutenant William Webster to be Captain, vice Cassidy deceased, 19th May, 1825.

Ensign P. Hennessy to be Lieutenant, vice Webster, 19th May, 1825.---Cancels the Promotion of Ensign Hennessy, vice Robinson removed to the 2d Foot.

84th Foot.

Lieutenant Patrick Agnew to be Captain, vice Coates deceased, 25th December, 1824.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign James Currie, vice Thomas Taylor deceased, August, 1824.

Ensign James Murray Maclean, vice Agnew, 25th December, 1824.---Cancels the Promotion of Ensign Maclean, vice Kennedy deceased, and the Appointment of Captain Macan Gent. to the Ensigncy in succession.

Lieutenant John James Peck, from Half-pay 11th Foot, vice Phibbs appointed to the 25th Foot, 5th May, 1825.

To be Ensign.

J. Gray Gent. vice Currie, 31st August, 1824.

Brevet.

Major George Augustus Wetherall, of the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army ---dated 11th December 1824.

Major William Forrest, of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service, (Inspector of Military Stores), to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Indies only---dated 8th November, 1824.

MEMORANDA.

The Christian name of Ensign Deane, of the 38th Foot, is William, not Robert.

The removal of Lieutenant Leighton, from 2d Foot to the 56th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 16th April, has not taken place.

Head-Quarters Calcutta 9th November 1825.

Adverting to the approved Sentence of Imprisonment for the term of Two Years awarded to Private William Lyons, alias William Lyons Shaw, of His Majesty's 59th Foot, as announced in General Orders of the 4th Instant, No. 3331; The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Prisoner shall undergo Confinement within the Fortress of Chunar for the period specified.

Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, or Officer Commanding at Cawnpore will take the necessary steps to have the Prisoner forwarded under proper Custody to Chunar, where upon his arrival, the Officer Commanding Ghazeepore Division, will be pleased to give the requisite Orders for the reception of the Prisoner as directed.

The term of Confinement to commence from the date of Publication at Cawnpore of the General Orders above referred to.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th November 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant Mundy, Extra Aide-de-Camp, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff, vice Major Kelly removed to the General Staff. Date of Appointment to be adjusted hereafter.

The extension of Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras to Captain Forbes His Majesty's 45th Regiment, from 5th October to 30th November Instant, to enable him to rejoin his Corps, is Confirmed.

Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell's Order of the 4th August 1825, appointing Captain Aitken, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to do the duty of Brigade Major to the 1st Brigade 1st Division, during the Absence of Brigade Major Malini, on Sick Certificate, is Confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

Brigadier General Morrison, C. B., Lieut.-Colonel 44th Regiment, from date of Embarkation for Two years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

16th Lancers---Cornet Havelock, from 1st November to 1st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

16th Lancers---Cornet Osborne, from 24th October to 1st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

1st or Royal Regiment---Ensign Ogilvy, from 20th November to 10th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

14th Regiment---Lieutenant Finnecane, from 1st October to 18th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

44th Regiment---Lieutenant and Quarter Master Halahan, from 5th November to 24th November, to Berhampore, on urgent Private Affairs,

47th Regiment---Lieut. and Adjutant McCarthy, from 5th October to 15th December, preparatory to Embarkation for England on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, *A. G.*

Extracts from private Letters.

Prome, 21*st Sept.*---Should the within Expedition General Order not have already reached you, I shall be obliged by your affording it a place in the Government Gazette.

" *Head-Quarters, Prome, 19th Sept*, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS BY BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B.

" Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell announces to his army that officers, duly authorized by himself, yesterday granted to the enemy, an armistice guaranteeing the suspension of hostilities to the 17th day of October next, inclusive, and defining a recognized line of demarkation, beyond which neither of the contending parties are to pass.

" This is in express anticipation of an early meeting of Commissioners from either Power, to be convened to treat on the terms of peace.

" Meanwhile the same tone and spirit of unremitting vigilance must continue to animate the force, and the whole of its preparations for the further prosecution of the war, must assure even a more determined character of activity to place it in an attitude of readiness at once to strike a decisive blow against the main body of the enemy, should the course and complexion of their policy render inevitable the resumption of hostilities."

The force at head-quarters has been augmented by the arrival of the 22d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, under Major C. L. Evans, from Donabue, which station has been abandoned as useless.---The 1st Madras European Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hastings Kelly, have gone down to Rangoon, with a view to their co-operation, should circumstances render it expedient, with the Madras Light Brigade, in the direction of the Eastern side of the kingdom of Pegu.

The sickness at Prome is daily diminishing, and there appears to be a fair prospect of the early termination of the monsoon.

Prome, 22d Sept.---His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, C. B., landed this forenoon, from the Steam Vessel, under the usual salute. His Excellency was received on landing, by Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., and a considerable number of Naval and Military Officers.

Prome, 25th Sept. 1825.---I have the pleasure to forward a copy of the General Orders, issued by Sir A. Campbell, respecting the escort, proceeding with him up the river.

The lines of demarkation have been fixed, and a spacious house has been erected for the ceremony of the meeting between the General and the Burmese Plenipotentiary.

"*Head-Quarters Prome, 23d Sept.* 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS BY BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B.

A force consisting of the following details, will be held in readiness for embarkation in the flotilla, on the 29th or 30th Instant, to proceed a limited distance up the river, on a particular duty.

DETAIL.

Two Officers, two Serjeants and sixty Rank and File, from each of the European Regiments, the whole of these to be fully armed.	Total Rank and File	360.
Two European Officers, two Native Officers, two Havildars and sixty Rank and File, from each of the Corps of Native Infantry, of these one-half to be fully armed, the remaining portion to be equipped with side arms only.		360
One European Officer, two Native Officers, four Havildars and one hundred and fifty dismounted Troopers of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, armed with Sabres, in the mode pointed out by the Commander of the Forces to their Commanding Officer, Captain Dyke.		150
One European Officer, one Serjeant or Havildar, and fifty Men from the Bengal Artillery.		50
One Officer, one Havildar, and thirty Men from the Madras Artillery.		30
One Officer, one Havildar and thirty Men from the 1st Battalion Madras Pioneers, ..		30
Total.....		980

One Assistant Surgeon from each Division of the Army will accompany these details, placing themselves under the controul of Surgeon Cathcart, His Majesty's 38th Regiment.

The whole will be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, His Majesty's 41st Regiment.

The last Oriental Quarterly Magazine, No. VII, comprises several articles of considerable interest. A review of the transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society gives a lucid epitome of the contents of the first half of the first volume, published by that learned body, and a critical examination of the subjects discussed. In noticing the extract of a letter from Mr. MOORCROFT to Mr. FLEMING, the writer takes an opportunity of thus adverting to the labours of Mr. MOORCROFT:---

Mr. Moorcroft gives us an addition of some interest to Zoology in a small species of sheep of a fine fleece, and well-flavoured mutton, but remarkable for its domestic habits, and omnivorous propensities. The Purik sheep of Ladakh is as completely domicilated, as the dog of the British cottager; and not only drinks salted and buttered tea, but does not disdain to nible a bone. Mr. M. thinks the breed might be advantageously introduced into Britain, as the poorest cottagers might afford to maintain two or three, whose lambs and wool would more than defray the cost of their feed. As Mr. Moorcroft states, the habits of feeding, however they are acquired, are taught by the infallible instructress, necessity, as the soil of Ladakh is rock chiefly, and snow covers it gh a considerable portion of the year. English pasturage the Purik sheep would ably become more dainty, and other changes he flesh and wool might be induced by change of climate and nourishment.

r. Moorcroft's letter adverts briefly to va- other objects of observation, as the state riculture, the character of the people, a liar kind of shawl-wool called Asli Tus, wild horse of Ladakh, and the disappoint- t of Mr. M.'s attempt to proceed *via* Yar- d to Bokhara. We hope, however, to have e subjects more fully treated before long, his enterprising traveller, it is understood, his way back to the Company's territo- In the mean time a brief outline of his , as far as we are acquainted with it, may be unacceptable to our readers, and we l, therefore, dismiss the communication e to the Royal Asiatic Society, with our et, that so many typographical errors should disfigured the proper names that occur in thus Shayuk is printed *Shajuk*, Leh--- , and Ferghana, *Fing ara*.

Mr. Moorcroft left Dehli early in 1820, and ssed into the Punjab, where he visited the urt of Runjit Sinh. His object was to reach okhara. We are not aware what circumances prevented his proceeding through Cal, although they were probably connected ith the distracted state of public affairs in those countries; but he was induced to pursue a route previously untrodden by Europeans, and penetrating into Ladakh, to accomplish a circuitous journey by Yarkend and Kashgher to the dominions of Bokhara; with this view he directed his course through the principalities in the western portion of the Himalaya: he was at Shahjehanpur, the capital of Kangra, in July 1820: thence he proceeded to Sultanpur, the capital of Kullu. In August he arrived at Tandi, the capital of Lahoul, and thence entered Ladakh by the Lacha pass on the sourthern frontier. On this route Mr. Moorcroft had opportunities of investigating the sources of three of the Rivers of the Punjab, the Chenab, Ravi, and Beya, which are very erroneously laid down in the maps hitherto published.

On the 24th September, Mr. Moorcroft arrived at Leh the capital of Ladakh: an independent principality inhabited by a tribe of the Tibetan stem, who follow the religion of Lamaism. Leh is the chief depot for the trade in Shawl-wool, that trade being a monopoly of the court. It is also a market for tea, which is an article of great consumption throughout the mountain tracts, and the traffic in these two commodities renders Leh the seat of an active commerce between the Chinese on one hand, and Cashmir and Hindustan on the other; the commerce however is much impeded by the want of safe and practicable roads, and the interference of the government.

Mr. Moorcroft remained in Ladakh two years, residing chiefly at Leh, but visiting different parts of the principality himself, or deputing his young companion, Mr. G. Trebeck, on excursions to procure accurate information on the geographical situation and social condition of the country: we have every reason to expect, therefore, the most authentic details on every subject relating to a region almost unknown to Europeans---the particulars gained by former European travellers being exceedingly imperfect and incorrect.

At the close of 1822, Mr. Moorcroft purposed proceeding to Bokhara *via* Yarkend, or the route previouly traversed by Izzet Ullah; as described in our two last numbers, and in the present: the jealousy of the Chinese authorties, however, opposed his progress in this direction, and he was under the necessity of returning through Cashmir to the Punjab. Mr. Moorcroft remained in Cashmir several months, and gained considerable information, regarding the condition of that interesting and unfortunate country. Having resumed his journey, he proceeded westward, and visited the celebrated fort of Attok---he arrived at Peshawe early 1824, and about June reached Cabul, where his safety was implicated in the contest between the hostile parties, which were warmly waged in the heart of that city. He was detained in Cabul two or three months; but about the end of last year continued his journey to Bokhara. He arrived there in safety, and was treated with civility by the ruling power. We have no detailed information respecting his proceeding there, but we understand his stay was not protracted to any great period, and that he is, as we have observed above, on his return. We have every hope from Mr. Moorcroft's opportunities and talent for observation, that we shall be soon familiarised with countries highly interesting on various considerations, and not the less so, that they have been of late unvisited, and are little known.

But the most curious article in the Transactions, perhaps, is by Captain Tod, respecting the manners of the Rajpoots, and it is thus commented on by the reviewer:

The concluding paper of this half volume professes to be a translation of a Sanscrit Inscription, relative to the last Hindu King of Dehli, with comments thereon by Captain Tod, and it is a paper replete with curious and interesting matter. The Inscription indeed is only translated in abstract, and has little to do with the paper, which is rather a collection of hints relating to the history, character and condition of the Rajaput Tribes of central and western India.

Prithwi Raj the last King of Dehli, we know from Mohammedan writers, gallantly opposed the progress of the Mohammedan arms, until he was defeated, taken, and afterwards put to death, by Mohammed Gori. Abulfazl has also preserved some of the traditions relating to his private history, which shew him to have been a patron of letters, and a bold aspirant to the favours of the fair; the sources from whence the accounts of Abulfazl were derived, were supposed to have mostly perished, and in consequence we thought we had met with a prize, in an ill-written and exceedingly incorrect MSS. which lately fell into our hands, entitled, the Prithwi Rai Cheritra, and containing in a uncommon dialect of Hindi, some of the adventures of that prince, related by his favorite poet Chandra, or Chand. Further enquiry, however, reduced the value of the relique, and we were agreeably surprised to learn, that the legendary records of the founders of the Royal families of Rajputana are exceedingly common, and the libraries of Oudypur, Jodhpur and Jaypur, contain very voluminous compositions on the same subject, many of which are dated from the period of the first Mohammedan invasion. These works have evidently supplied Captain Tod with the materials of his paper; he quotes the poem of Chand, as existing in sixty-nine books and the Hammir Rasa and the Karya, the latter the work of the grandson of Chand: the work of the bard himself has been mentioned to us, as the Prithwi Rai Raisa, and as consisting of eighteen Khands or Cantos: we hope however, to be better acquainted with it before long. The character of Prithwiraj, as derived from it, is thus given by Captain Tod:---

The actions of Prithwiraja and his heroes, afford fine themes for the bard: for, in peace, this monarch was never idle, and always engaged in some pursuit which led to war; and in those days, when the princesses of India chose their own lords there were abundant opportunities. The erratic bards made him the general theme of their songs; and his personal appearance and actions were sounded at every court in India, and he became the beau ideal of every princess of the time. Chand has embodied, or composed for her, the stanzas sent by the Princess of (*Canawajja*) *Canouj*, inviting him to come, and bear her away from the princes assembled as suitors for her hand; and in the true spirit of chivalry, he went and bore her off in open day, from her father's court, in the face of the whole of his rivals but it caused ultimately his own destruction, and that of the monarch of *Canawajja*, though, as a Chand says, "it gained him immortality in the song of the bard." At least five of his grand battles arose from similar daring acts. He married none of his many wives, whom he did not win by the sword. It was enough to hear of beauty being betrothed to hazard every danger, and this barbaric chivalry obtained him abundance of support. These daring adventures gave him so much celebrity, that every young and valorous *Rajput* enrolled himself under the banners of Prithwiraja. He had one hundred and eight great leaders, or *Sámants*, some of whom were independent, and many tributary princes. Their names, their pedigrees, and their actions are all touched on occasionally; nor is there a high family of *Rájwára* who cannot point out his ancestors in these volumes. The *Rájput* of the present day, or at least he who has not mixed much with the faithful, has lost none of the feelings of admiration for these actions. When this is the case it is no longer a question if he could imitate them.

Captain Tod has advanced as a matter of speculation, the existence of an affinity between the Rajput and Scythian tribes. He has not entered into the subject very extensively, nor attached any great importance to his analogies of a verbal character, Thus he finds a resemblance in Asi or Hansi, and Asgard; in Getæ or Juts, and the Jits of India; and in Sakha a branch or tribe, and Sacæ. A connexion between As-gard, Assaceni, and Asil, seems to be agreed upon by modern etymologists: the resemblance between Getæ and Jats, and Jits, may be granted; but we know not the history of the latter term, or when it was introduced into India, as the designation of a particular class of Hindus. The learned Director of the Society has suggested a palpable objection to the analogy between Sakha and Sacæ, and they clearly have no relation; but the word Saka is known in India as the denomination of a race of people, from whom Salivahana is celebrated as the Sakari, the enemy of the Sakas, a compound that is variously explained, but which not improbably refers to a struggle between the native princes of India, and the Sacæ or Scythian invaders, who, as we know, from Classical and Chinese writers, did subdue a portion of western India, shortly before the Christian era, and settling in the countries they had conquered, were thence known as Indo-Scythians: we think it not at all improbable, that the Rajput tribes are in part the progeny of those foreigners, and of Scythic or Gothic descent.

The manners of Rajputs, particularly before they were brutalised by Mohammedan tyranny, or Marhatta spoliage, savour strongly of a northern origin, and their spirit of adventure, their fondness of the chace, their martial mode of making love, and their attachment to the song of the Bard, are traits, that remind us of our Scandinavian ancestry---Even in the present day the traces are not wholly extinct, and in the obsequial rites of the Prince of Udaypur in 1808, we cannot dispute a Scythian character. They are thus described by Captain Tod:---

It was in 1818 this prince's obsequies were celebrated. He was carried to "the place of great sacrifice," on a travelling throne, on which he was seated, dressed and armed, as when in the vigour of life; the heron's plume adorned his turban, his shield on his shoulder, and brand in hand. On either side of the regal bier, rode, on his chargers, richly caparisoned, his three young wives, and a favourite concubine, all under nineteen years of age; their fine countenances, on this their last day on earth, unveiled to the gaze of multitudes who saw them, with sentiments of admiration, respect, and pity, about to offer themselves voluntary and expiatory sacrifices for their deceased lord, to enjoy his society in the regions above. The chiefs headed the procession, unarmed, and on foot.

Herbert's description of Hialmar's funeral, will suit exactly the young Prince of *Udeypura*.

"On a rich pall the chief is laid,
"Clad in bright steel, with helmed head,
"The iron gauntlet in his hand,
"And in its grasp the elfin brand;
"He seems like living there to lie,
"Save the wan cheek, and rayless eye."

The transportation of the warriors, who die on the field of battle, to Swerga or the Paradise of Indra, by the nymphs of heaven, is also, as observed by Captain Tod, another feature of affinity between Indian and Scandinavian superstition, although the Apsarasas are more interesting beings than the Valkyriur, and Vaikuntha as a place of enjoyment, rather more refined than Valhalla. It is to be observed, however, that this belief is not like some others of local influence only. It is part of the general Hindu system, and it is to be found in ancient authorities: thus in the Mahabharata---

Lament not for the chief in battle slain.
No object, king, of grief is he who dwells
In Indra's heaven. Around the warrior's corse,
Soon as he falls, the thousand nymphs of air,
Contending crowd; each claims him as her Lord.

And, *Janaka* addressing his warriors exhibits to them Heaven and Hell, as the consequences of their valour or cowardice, and observes of the former,

These are the glorious worlds, that wait the Brave—
Behold them ever with enjoyment teeming,
And thronged with maids of the Gandaherba race.

It should seem, therefore, that all the Gothic analogies are not referable to an Indo Scythian origin; but spring probably from a much more remote source. The sacred language of the Hindus has been acknowledged to be of Teutonic race, and those amongst whom it prevails, are received as Members of the great Germanic fraternity. It is not strange, therefore, that they exhibit features in common, and it was to be expected, that we should find them in their greatest freshness, amongst the classes who have best preserved their independence, and whose martial character has saved them from many of the degrading shackles of Brahminical superstition. Deprived of all motive to honourable activity, and excited by no honourable example, the Rajputs have sunk the soldier in the freebooter, the drunkard, and debauchee---The men of the north, however, were rather addicted to similar propensities, and had not their wild energies found vent in foreign migration---had they been circumscribed and cramped for centuries by an overwhelming and ungenerous foe, it is not improbable that they would have wasted their strength in ignoble conflicts amongst themselves and solaced their hours of peace with the wine cup and the harem.

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 3.

Letters from Rangoon of date the 18th October, have reached us. We gather from them, that the report which reached us of Brigadier McCreagh and Colonel Tidy having proceeded to Umrapoora, after the renewal of the Armistice must have been incorrect. They speak more confidently than ever of peace being speedily established with our Burmese friends, an opinion which appears to be gaining ground every day, and which every one will rejoice finding to be well founded. The war has never been popular even with the Army. That it will not be terminated without every regard being shewn, in making a peace, to the honour of our Arms, and the future peace and tranquillity of our dominions, can admit of no doubt; and these ends attained, the sooner the contest is terminated the better.

[*John Bull, November* 8.

The Bombay Papers throw no light on the state of affairs in Scind, to which a force amounting to 7000 men had been dispatched from that Presidency; but we hear through private channels, that the refractory Chiefs there had become more submissive, and the alarm had subsided. It was conjectured that they had been encouraged in their rebellious conduct by RUNJEET SINGH, who is too wary, however, to engage in any measures tending to bring down our displeasure upon him. Well provided as he is said to be with cavalry and artillery, RUNJEET is known to stand very much in awe of the British name; and while he is on the musnud, there is little to be apprehended from that quarter.

We ought to have noticed before now the "Sixth Report of the Calcutta School Book Society" which was published a short time ago. To the progress of an Institution, having in view to render the Natives of India acquainted with 'the elementary and varied literature of Europe---its arts and sciences,' the public can never be indifferent; and every Report of this progress, as it issues from the press, must meet with attention. The one now before us bespeaks that steady perseverance in the good cause, which promises ultimate, if it does not hold out hopes of immediate, success, in this field of benevolence and philanthropy. The account of the Society's works commences with what they have done in the Sunscrit department, not, we should suppose, that it is the most important, for that may well be doubted, but because it is the most ancient of the tongues of India. A Grammar of this language in Bengalee has been received into the Society's depository. The elements of Euclid in Sunscrit are spoken of as nearly ready for the press; but is delayed by the forwarding of works deemed more essential to the generality of youth. Without presuming to question the Society's judgment in publishing the Elements of Euclid in a dead language, we may be allowed to say, that it would have been satisfactory to have seen the grounds on which it is preferred to the vernacular tongues, or rather those on which a concurrent Edition of Euclid in the classical Sunscrit, with the same work in the living tongues, is reckoned desirable.

The Bengalee head of the Report displays the progress of the Society's labours in a department from which we augur much good fruit. In addition to the more elementary books, will be found some plain and easily understood compendiums of Geography, Natural History and Natural Philosophy, along with Elemen of Ancient History, all in progress thro the press, and all of them undoubtedl mising from their selection, and the pai in compiling them, to prove of very g in enlightening and enlarging the

The Elements of Euclid in at length been completed a circulation; and the Society verend Mr. Thomason for necessary appendix to this of Plain, and Spherical T

The publication of the Elements of Euclid in Persian, as well as Arabic, may appear to some unnecessary; but of its propriety we may be satisfied, from the regret expressed by the Society, that so little progress has been made in the preparation of useful reading matter in the Persian language. This deficiency is soon likely to be supplied by the labours of the Society, in a volume of selections, for the careful compilation of which in Persian and English, the public have a pledge in the work being in the hands of Mr. OUSELY, of the College of Fort William.

The Society's labours in Hindoostanee are, progressively extensive as they are, unquestionably of primary importance, when we reflect on the general use of this speech over a great part of India. Books of a higher class than mere alphabets, vocabularies and grammars, have engaged attention in this department, and circulation has been given to works calculated to instil knowledge of the most useful description into the native mind. In the English language the Society have been particularly active, and must naturally desire to be still more so. They seem to express a regret, that their funds confine them in this department, within narrower limits than they could wish to occupy, and we certainly concur in the regret, and would urge upon those who are inclined to promote the Society's benevolent views, to aid them, as far as possible in attaining an object, from which advantages the most important must result. We could wish, we confess, to see more of the Society's attention devoted to this branch of their labours, than it is perhaps easy, with the multifarious languages they have taken in hand, to give to it. We are impressed strongly with the idea, that before Englishmen can ever produce any very sensible effects on the Hindoo mind and character, or any very sensible changes in native institutions requiring reform, the English Language must be cultivated and encouraged, to a much greater extent than it has yet been.

[*John bull, November* 10.

From the *Edinburgh Review*, (No. LXXXII) we have taken an Article, which we recommend to the attention of parents and guardians in this country. It is a commentary upon the system of Education pursued at Hazelwood, an Establishment in the vicinity of Birmingham. As we have not seen Mr. HILL's work, we cannot enter so fully into the merits of his plan as we could wish, or form any conclusions, save from the Extracts given in the *Review*, and the inferred praise of the Reviewer, regarding the principles acted upon at the Hazelwood Establishment, and the great success of the plan in practice. We refer to the Article itself, for an explanation of the outlines of the plan, and so far as we can judge, they appear admirably calculated to call forth the latent energies of the growing mind, and to afford prompt and efficient preventives and correctives to idleness and vice. A spirit of justice and mildness breathes throughout, combined with a degree of activity and variety in the progress of instruction which we think likely to recommend it prima facie to most parents, although their prejudices perhaps will be apt to detract from the merits of a system which some 10 or 11 years experience has proved to be a very successful one. We understand that a gentlman well known in Calcutta (and who, did we consider ourselves at liberty to mention his name, would we doubt not be pronounced a most acute and competent judge upon that and most subjects,) went himself to Hazelwood, for the purpose of seeing with his own eyes the whole details of the School;—and was so well satisfied, with all he saw and heard, that he was about to send two of his own sons to the Establishment. Our readers will smile, when they hear of boys legislating for themselves, and of our Hazelwood Attorney Generals, Magistrates, Judges, Juries, and Constables, &c.; but ludicrous as the idea may appear at first, we shall be disposed to treat our little commonwealth with greater respect, when we learn that no School is more remarkable than theirs for the general good conduct and assiduity of the boys. One of their laws we have heard of, which our readers will allow is a wise one, should two boys quarrel and determine on fighting at all events, they are to give 24 hours notice to two Magistrates (*Boy* Magistrates) and if after the lapse of that time they are still in the humour of fighting, there must be no other spectators of the combat, but the two Magistrates, it being found on experience by our Juvenile legislators, that the presence of spectators ever stimulates the combatants to injuriously prolong the contest, as was lately fatally evinced at Eton.

[*India Gazette, Nov.* 10.

FORT WILLIAM, THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

With the deepest regret the Governor General in Council notifies to the Public, the Demise, early this morning, of the Honorable JOHN FENDALL, Esq. Member of the Supreme Council.

His Lordship in Council requests, that the principal Officers of Government, both Civil and Military, will attend at the Interment of the late Mr. FENDALL, and that every demonstration of respect and attention may be observed on this melancholy occasion.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. P. RAYLEY, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

Bengal Hurkaru, November 11.

...t Paper had fallen 10 per ... 23 at Samarang, before the defeat at Damak---the effect of this defeat in bringing it still farther down, must be severely felt by the holders.

The bark *George*, from Rangoon the 29th October, has arrived; although we have not yet learnt what intelligence she brings, the question of the Burmese again surroundiug our force at Prome must we think, be set at rest, and also the result of the armistice could scarcely be problematical, within two days of its termination, when the vessel sailed.

Peace with the Burmese! "An' are ye sure, the news is true"---Mr. Editor? Of this only are we certain, that the report is prevalent, and that it is founded on letters by the *George*, that at length the war may be considered as at an end. His Golden Footed Majesty, *it is said*, weighs with all due deliberation between losing his throne, and submitting to the terms of the invading foe; and although the two Crores of Rupees goes somewhat against his stomach, *it is reported*, he is to swallow some part of the condition, taking his chance of being able to digest it at his leisure.

[*John Bull, November* 14.

English News.

JOHN BULL,—JUNE 19.

THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.—Wednesday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Bridge, took place. At 11 o'clock, London Bridge was closed, and at the same hour Southwark Bridge was thrown open free of toll. At each end of London Bridge barriers were formed, and no persons were allowed to pass, unless provided with tickets. At one o'clock all the seats were occupied, with the exception of those reserved for the persons connected with the procession, and a number of barges near the coffer-dam were filled with well dressed company.

The coffer-dam displayed considerable numbers soon after the opening of the Bridge. The following is a description of it.

The coffer-dam is on the south side of the river. It is about 95 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth. The floor on which the foundation-stone is laid is made of beech timber four inches in thickness, It is 45 feet below high-water mark: under it are driven piles 24 feet in length, which are shod with iron on the tops; these are crossed by pieces of timber of considerable dimension, upon which the floor is placed. The dam is formed by piles driven close to each other, outside of which, at about six feet distance, another row of piles is driven, the intermediate space being filled up with clay very tightly rammed down; outside of thi there are two other rows of piles, filled also with clay, and the whole is bound round with strong iron bars and rendered completely water-proof.

The bottom of the coffer-dam was reserved for privileged persons, and called the lower platform. Above it were three rows of galleries, and as high as the topmost of these the waters were rushing along with their usual impetuosity, after passing through the confined arches of the old bridge. The whole of the platform was covered in with sailcloth, and supported with pillars, tastefully entwined with bunting of various colours. The top displayed the colours of all nations. The entrance to the platform from the bridge was fitted up in a very tasteful manner. The drapery festooned, and studded with large rosettes. Places nearest the spot in which the stone was to be placed were set apart, on the one side for the Lady Mayoress and her party, and on the other for the Ladies and Friends of the Aldermen. A band of music was stationed at the entrance, and played at intervals during the day. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Duke of York, in the state carriage and a numerous cortege, arrived about four o'clock. They were received with the shouts of the assemblage, and after the company had all arrived, some charity children sung "God save the King." The Chairman of the Committee made a few complimentary observations to the Lord Mayor, and expressed the gratitude of the City towards him for his conduct in reference to this occasion.

The Lord Mayor then addressed the company, congratulating the City of London for having undertaken this great work at a period so perfectly auspicious. He also made some complimentary allusions to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was present, and to the Messrs. Rennie, the architect and engineer, who assisted in the ceremony.

The usual forms were then gone through, and the stone was lowered upon a brass plate, bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following was circulated as a translation.—

"The free course of the River being obstructed by the numerous piers of the ancient Bridge, and the passage of boats and vessels through its narrow channels being often attended which danger and loss of life, by reason of the force and rapidity of the current, the City of London, desirous of providing a remedy for this evil, and at the same time consulting the convenience of Commerce in this vast emporium of all nations, under the sanction and with the liberal aid of Parliament, resolved to erect a Bridge upon a foundation altogether new, with arches of wider span, and of a character corresponding to the dignity and importance of this Royal City; nor does any other time seem to be more suitable for such an undertaking than when, in a period of universal peace, the British Empire, flourishing in glory, wealth, population, and domestic union, is governed by a Prince, the Patron and Encourager of the Arts, under whose auspices the Metropolis has been daily advancing in elegance and splendour. The first Stone of this work was laid by John Garratt, Esq., Lord Mayor, on the XVth Day of June, in the Sixth Year of King George the Fourth, and in the Year of the Lord M.D.CCC.XXV. John Rennie, F.R.S. Architect.

The stone having been fixed, and the coins and plate deposited, the Lord Mayor made the customary formal use of the trowel and hammer, and the completion of the ceremony was hailed by loud shouts of congratulation, and by the answering roars of the cannon from without. The Band again played "God save the King," and the company sang it in one general and hearty chorus. Cheers were then given for his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and for Old England. The company then dispersed. The Lord Mayor afterwards gave a splendid dinner.

At the appointed hour the Egyption Hall became filled with his Lordship's guests. The entrance was rendered very imposing by the Saloon being filled with the Royal Artillery Company. Some after six the Lord Mayor entered, supporting the Lady Mayoress, who was accompanied by two other Ladies. Among those who entered with his Lordship, and were seated near him at table, were the Earl of Darnley, the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Right Hon. Mr. C. Wynn, and other distinguished persons.

THE SCOTSMAN,—WEDNESDAY JUNE 22.

LITERATURE.

TALES OF THE CRUSADERS. By the Author of Waverley, Quentin Durward, &c. In four volumes,---I. The BETROTHED---II. The TALISMAN. Edinburgh; CONSTABLE & Co. 1825.

THESE long-looked-for Tales have made their appearance at length; and the time we have unavoidably occupied in their perusal, has hardly left as much previously to publication as to enable us to write, much less to *think*, what our opinion of them ought to be. This much, however, we can tell our readers, that the latter of the two excited an intense,---a breathless interest. It was our intention at first to content ourselves with a notice of "The Betrothed;" but, anticipating something more fascinating in the Talisman, we did not like the idea of speaking more coldly than was due to the work as a whole, and having commenced "The Talisman"---the spell became immediately so potent that it was impossible, either for rest or business, to lay it aside. "The Betrothed" contains a series of pictures---splendid in colouring, admirable in grouping, and free and striking in action. Taken separately every one of the series tells. The figures are alive and in motion; they are actually starting from the canvas. But although some of the leading characters were to be found in each picture---called into new and strong action by novel circumstances, and contrasted with secondary personages---the set did not appear to assimilate or to form altegether a pleasing or harmonious whole. Relief is no doubt felt by the occasional introduction of the comic and grotesque; and there are individual portraits of the highest value---those of *the Fleming* and his daughter being perhaps unparalleled, even by the Great Well-known himself; but a tragic feeling is soon generated, which hangs on the spirits to the end, and makes us doubt whether the winding up---however gratifying in itself---be either in keeping with the rest of the painting, or was contemplated or intended by the author while composing the body of the tale. Such is the wayward spirit of criticism, that we are inclined to arraign as faulty, a termination which we have called for as waiting to perfect some of his other tales. But we cannot stop to settle this point for ourselves, or against our author at present---a task which is the less necessary, since, even if it were allowed that criticism had some ground for cavilling with the author on his treatment of the Betrothed, the delight afforded by the Talisman sinks the critic of the one tale, in the enthusiastic reader of the other. One undivided feeling of admiration is felt throughout. While there is nothing overdone, not an instant is left unoccupied. There is constant action, and a perpetual change either of scene or circumstances; by all of which is the story carried growingly forward---the interest progressive enhanced. These tales partake more of the character, perhaps, of Quentin Durward, than any of the author's other performances, but, in point of excitement, they are equal to Ivanhoe itself---not so elevated, it may be said, as a mere flight of fancy, but, alluding more especially to the Talisman, better compacted as a story, and having, if possible, more of the real and natural in the individual characters. Our old friend, the boon companion of the Clerk of Copmanhurst---the Knight of the Black Fetterlock---appears on the scene here in his true colours. The portrait is now presented to us in full length. He is the hero of the piece, and it is almost needless to say, that as the champion of Christendom---the bold crusader---the proud Plantagenet---the violent but generous Prince---his character is nobly sustained. We are made to love him the more for his very faults; and what have been called the faults of our author, are here transmuted into beauties. His admiration of chivalry and its accompaniments, his prejudices in favour of rank and birth, his love of personal daring, are all appropriate here; and all---even his fondness for grotesque and gothic ornament---are duly subordinated, and introduced so as not to enfeeble, but to give suitable splendour and effect to his productions. There are, we know, who will say that these, after all, are but romantic tales. They are so; but they are "romaunts" only in form, and to the effect of giving buoyancy and relief to the imagination. In other respects the author works with the materials supplied by our common natures and though creative in his combinations, he does all in the true spirit of that humanity of which he is constantly presenting us with new, yet confirmatory pictures. The fancy is elevated, but the judgment—where there is judgment—accompanies her in the flight, and gains new points of observation. The higher and better powers of the mind are strengthened, not enervated, by the perusal of works of this nature, which are truly a balsam which genius is wisely allowed to pour into the corroding sores of the intellect. There are times when all around us seems one mass of disgusting selfishness---when the ablest and wisest appear but as miserable compounds of weakness and folly---when man takes the semblance of a piece of mechanism driven by a few obvious but degrading passions; and on such occasions, gifts like these, which can obstruct us, as it were, from ourselves, yet keep our feelings alive---our imaginations active---are inestimable. They afford rest, while they employ our thoughts---refresh while they exercise---and by interesting us in the pageant of life, enable us to contemn, instead of sinking under the reality. We are elevated, for the moment, above all our fellows. We can think as generously as *Cœur de Lion* acts; and a portion of his superior energy is communicated to our elves. But we must put an end to this. Our feelings on the present occasion are heartily with our author; and our judgment as critics---after a second perusal---is seldom at variance with our impressions as mere readers. We are pleased with every thing in these volumes---the satire on our rage for joint-stock companies especially, which is exquisite---excepting only the sneer at the philanthropy of our modern prison-disciplinists---where the author forgets not only that fences for the innocent will sometimes benefit the guilty, but that the mere deprivation of liberty, with enforced regularity and decorum, is a grievous punishment on the bad.

PARIS.---The ball at the Duke of Northumberland's on Wednesday night, was attended by about 2000 persons, including the Dauphin and Dauphiness, and the Duchess de Berri, who were received at their entrance by his Grace and Lady, and ushered in amid airs of "Vive Henri Quatre," and "Le Belle Gabrielle." There were also present the ministers of state, several of the principal officers of the army, and all the nobility of England who are at present in Paris. The King and Queen of Wirtemberg, under their assumed title of Count and Countess of Leck were also present. The Duke de Bourbon was kept away by indisposition, and the Duchess de Berri was also unwell, but she still joined in the dance. At the entrance of the hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated, was a splendid motto, in coloured lamps, "Vive les Descendans, de Henri Quatre." A grand display of fireworks on the lawn preceded the ball, and a supper, which excited the wonder of the Parisians, was partaken of at half-past ten. After supper, the royal family retired, but the remainder of the company danced to a late hour.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.---Yesterday, at one o'clock was the time appointed to hear the information against the Hounslow-heath bull-baiters, and long before that hour arrived, the office was crowded with vagabonds of various degrees, drawn together by the same sort of fellow-feeling which so completely levels all distinctions at bull-baits, boxing-matches, and other humane and elegant sports of the present day. Mr. Martin, M. P., and two other gentlemen of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, were in attendance; and ... Adolphus, as before, appeared on beh... the defendants.

Mr. Adolphus, before the cases were ... on, said, he hoped that something like ... larity would be observed upon the p... occasion: and that by-standers, whether ... bers of Parliament or of associations, ... not be suffered to interfere by question or ... vation. The informer was there to suppo... cases, and he (Mr. Adolphus) to support ... interests of the defendants; and he hoped ... neither side would be interrupted by p... who had no earthly business with the m...

"Such interruption," (continued Mr. Ado... looking full at Mr. Martin), "to say the ... of it, is highly improper. There is another ... in the English language which would ... appiy, but I will not call it by its proper n...

Mr. Minshull said, he was sorry th... should be begun by such remarks. If a... regularity arose in the course of the inv... tion, it would be time enough then to ... and he should of course do his duty.

Mr. Martin.---Well, then, I tell you wh... am a lawyer, having been called to th... many years ago; and I appear here as Co... for the prosecution.

(*Continued in the Additional Supplem...*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1825.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

Mr. Adolphus.---Very well; that's enough; now I know who you are; and you may proceed to open your case as soon as you like.

Mr. Martin.---Well, then, here I go. I appear here as counsel, your worship, against certain men, whose names will hereafter be called, for as daring a violation of the act of Parliament, and of the laws of humanity, as has ever come within my knowledge or yours. I shall not now take up your time by a long speech, but just remark that I understand a question will by-and-by arise, whether the bull, though not nominally mentioned in this act of Parliament, is or is not protected by it from the savage cruelties which are practised upon him. Now, let us look at what must have been the plain commonsense-meaning of the legislature when they passed this act. Can it be imagined for a moment, that in an act specially framed for the protection of cattle, the bull, which is the head and top of them all, should be purposly left out? It is not perfectly clear that he is included in the words "other cattle?" The words "other cattle" must mean all cattle; and pray, are not bulls cattle? I don't think any body will deny that. The decision in these cases will be of vast importance, for it will be lo ked to throughout the country, and, doubtless, acted upon by magistrates in districts where these inhuman exhibitions still exist. I am happy to say, however, that they have decreased very much in most parts of the country, and the magistrates in many places have determined to check them as much as possible. At Stamford, always considered an incorrigible place, where subscriptions were regularly entered into for bull-baits, &c. the practice is done away with, and the money applied to charitable purposes. I hope your worship's decision of this day will wholly put a stop to the lawless and atrocious proceedings of these inhuman rascals. Now I will give you another reason why they should be put down. It is the opinion of the first veterinary surgeon in the land, that canine madness is prom ted in a very great degree by the mode of breeding bull-dogs and other fighting dogs.

One of the defendants observed, that a lady's lap-dog was liable to hydrophobia as well as a bull-dog.

Mr. Martin.---Sure I know that, my man; but not so liable. The hon. gentleman then concluded the opening of his case by some observations on the construction of the act.

John Batchelor, the first defendant on the list, was then called, and Wheeler, the Society's agent, presented himself as the witness.

Mr. Adolphus having looked at the information, saw that it was laid by Wheeler, and he objected that he was not a competent witness, because he had an interest in the issue.

Mr. Minshull after hearing both sides, decided that Wheeler was not competent to give evidence, he having an interest in the decision, so far as regarded the costs.

Wheeler begged for a postponement of the case, in order that he might summon several high and noble persons, who would be competent witnesses, to prove his case.

Some conversation on points of form took place, and the information against Batchelor withdrawn, and fresh summonses ordered to be served upon the other three defendants, for their appearance on a future day. Summonses were also issued to procure the attendance of several persons as witnesses.

Mr. Adolphus, in some concluding remarks on what had fallen from Mr. Martin respecting him, styled the Society "these associated informers."

Mr. Martin.---I tell you what, Sir, if you behaved like a gentleman, I would have treated you to day with as much respect as if you were of the first rank or family in the king-om; but if you will bring the manners of the lace where you practice with you, you must e met accordingly.

Mr. Adolphus.---I boast not of my manners; ut this I know, that if I had not had the isfortune to meet with you, I should have scaped one corruption.---*Times, July* 8.

The following rather humorous description of the sale of the late Duke of Roxburgh's Boccaccio is from the Bibliographical Decamoran of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin:—

"I have a perfect recollection of this notorious volume while in the library of the late Duke. It had a faded yellow morocco binding, and was a sound rather than a fine copy. The expectations formed of the probable price for which it would be sold were excessive; yet not so excessive as the price itself turned out to be. The marked champi-s for the contest were pretty well known fore hand to be the Earl Spencer, the Mar-uis of Blandford (now Duke of Marlborough) nd the Duke of Devonshire. Such a rencon-such a "shock of fight," naturally be-uncommon curiosity. My friends, Sir on Brydges, Mr. Lang, and Mr. G. H. ng, did me the kindness to breakfast on the morning of the sale; and, upon the conclusion of the repast, Sir Egerton's carriage conveyed us from Kensington to St. James's Square.

"The morning lowered,
And heavily with clouds came on the day,
Big with the fate of ——— and ———"

In fact, rain fell in torrents as we alighted from the carriage, and rushed with a sort of impetuosity to gain seats to view the contest. The room was crowded to excess; and a sudden darkness which came across, gave rather an additional interest to the scene. At length the moment of sale arrived. Mr. Evans prefaced the putting up of the article by an appropriate oration, in which he expatiated on its excessive rarity, and concluded by informing the company of the regret, and even "anguish of heart," expressed by Mr. Van Praet that such a treasure was not at that time to be found in the imperial collection at Paris. However, it should seem, Buonaparte's agent was present. Silence followed the address of Mr. Evans. On his right hand, leaning against the wall, stood Earl Spencer; a little lower down, and standing at right angles with his lordship, appeared the Marquis of Blandford. The Duke, I believe, was not then present; but my Lord Althorp stood a little backward to the right of his father, Earl Spencer. Such was "the ground taken up" by the adverse hosts. The honour of firing the first shot was due to a gentleman of Shropshire, unused to this species of warfare, and who seemed to recoil from the reverberation of the report himself had made! "One hundred guineas," he exclaimed. Again a pass ensued; but anon the biddings rose rapidly to five hundred guineas. Hitherto, however, it was evident that the firing was but masked and desultory. At length all random shots ceased; and the champions stood gallantly up to each other, resolving not to flinch from a trial of their respective strengths. A "*thousand guineas*" were bid by the Earl Spencer—to which the Marquis added "*ten*." You might have heard a pin drop. All eyes were turned—all breathing well nigh stopped—every sword was put home within its scabbard---and not a piece of steel was seen to move or to glitter save that which each of these champions brandished in his valorous hand. See, see!—they parry, they lunge, they hit: yet their strength is undiminished, and no thought of yielding is entertained by either. "*Two thousand pounds*" are offered by the Marquis. —Then it was that Earl Spencer, as a prudent general, began to think of an useless effusion of blood and expenditure of ammunition, seeing that his adversary was as resolute and "fresh" as at the onset. For a quarter of a minute he paused: when my Lord Althorp advanced one step forward, as if to supply his father with another spear for the purpose of renewing the contest. His countenance was marked with a fixed determination to gain the prize---if prudence, in its most commanding form, and with a form of unusual intensity of expression, had not *bade* him desist. The father and son for a time converse apart, and the biddings are resumed. "*Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds*," said Lord Spencer! The spectators are now absolutely electrified. The Marquis quietly adds his usual "*ten*," and there is an end of the contest! Mr. Evans, ere his hammer fell, made a due pause; and indeed, as if by something preternatural, the ebony instrument itself seemed to be charmed or suspended "in mid air." However, at length, down dropt the hammer."

Extract from the Review in the last Quarterly of Dr. Henderson's History of Ancient and Modern Wines:

After having thus occupied ourselves with the historical part of Dr. Henderson's treatise, we cannot afford much room for strictures on the remaining part of his book, which is devoted to an account of the wines of the present day, their manufactures, qualities, and other matters. The few readers who may have any desire to enter into researches will find them treated at length, and with sufficient accuracy, in the volume itself; and we shall merely run over the geographical divisions of this portion of the subject, for the sake of offering a few general remarks. Adopting the same order as Dr. Henderson, we begin with the wines of France, the most favoured country in the universe for the production of the grape, and that wherein the gifts of nature, in this respect, have been best improved by the industry and skill of the natives. The French certainly rank, as Dr. Henderson remarks, as the first wine-makers in the world; but he is correct in his qualification of the praise. In many of the departments which ought to yield the finest wine, only inferior kinds are procured; and this proceeds entirely from a faulty mode of cultivation and management. The poverty, ignorance, or prejudice of the wine-farmers prevent them from adopting better methods; and it is only from the cellars of the great capitalists or independent proprietors that the first-rate liquors are supplied. Thus, though, as Chaptal has triumphantly observed, the whole sunny expanse of France, from the banks of the Rhine to the foot of the Pyrenees, presents a succession of fertile and beautiful vineyard, producing the most agreeable wines of Europe in inexhaustible profusion, yet is only the growths of Champagne, Burgundy, Dauphiny, the Lyonnais, and, above all, the Bordelais, that deserves to be mentioned with entire commendation: while those of Languedoc, Roussillon, Province, and other southern districts, enjoying unrivalled advantages of climate and natural situation, are, notwithstanding, more remarkable for strength than flavour.

The wines of Champagne are distinguished, from the site of the vineyards, into *river* and *mountain* growths: the former being for the most part white, the latter red. The brightest and most sparkling of these wines are seldom the best, though the most captivating to an unformed taste. The effervescing quality, a consequence of imperfect fermentation, is in itself a proof of deficiency in true vinous flavour; and the small portion of alcohol which they contain immediately escapes from the froth as it rises to the surface, carrying with it the aroma, and leaving only a vapid liquor in the glass. Hence the still, the creaming, or slightly sparkling Champagne wines, (*Cremans*, or *demi-mousseux*,) are more highly valued by connoisseurs than the full frothing kinds (*grand-mousseux*). The former will keep for years, the latter, as might be expected, spoil immediately. Of the still white wines, the best is that of Sillery, so called because made on the estate of the Marquess of Sillery. It was originally brought into vogue by peculiar care which the Marechale d'Estrees bestowed on its manufacture; and hence it was long known as the *Vin de la Marechale*. Next to the Sillery may rank the white wines of Ay, famous for their delicate pine-apple aroma and flavour, and their sparkling brightness, but best when only slightly creaming, and not full frothing. After these the white vintages of Hautvilliers, Epernay and Pierry, and the red produce of the Clos St. Thierry, near Rheims, may rank in succession. But the red or mountain Champagnes, though of good colour and body, are, on the whole, less esteemed than the white: the pink (Champagne rose) differs only in the manufacture from those that are colourless; it is now out of fashion, and never had any thing to entitle it to a preference.

In the beginning of the last century a ridiculous controversy arose in the French schools of medicine on the comparative merits of the wines of Champagne and Burgundy. The angry discussion continued at intervals until the year 1778, when a solemn decree in favour of Champagne was pronounced by the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. With the professional justice of the verdict I pretend not to interfere; we abandon 'the dietetic qualities' of Burgundy to their fate. But, for richness and delicacy of flavour and perfume, we will still hold by the Côte-d'Or, in spite of all the fathers of physic and all the cannon of science. Yet he who would regale his senses with Burgundy must not confine himself to this side of the channel. The fact is, that the best red growths of the district ---the Romanée Conti, Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Richebourg and St. George---are all of such exquisite delicacy, that they will not endure exportation. Indeed none of the finer Burgundy wines will bear removal, except in bottle; and even then they are apt to contract a bitter taste, or to turn sour, except treated with the most assiduous care. But even were the choicer growths of hardier constitution, they are produced in two small quantity, and are too urgently in request in France, to answer much more than the home demand. Hence what we call Burgundy in England is only the costly refuse of the red wines of the province. The white wines are much less excellent than the red, but still deserve to be mentioned with respect: particularly those of Montrachet, for their high perfume and agreeable flavour; and Goutte d'Or (though inferior) for its splendid amber tint.

In passing from Burgundy to Dauphiny and the Lyonnais, we shall have the same remark to repeat of the finer wines of these provinces ---that they are seldom drunk in England. The first of them, and among the first in the whole world, are those of the vineyards which covering the southern aspect of a gravelly hill, overhang the banks of the Rhone, about twelve miles from Valence. It is from the HERMITAGE, which still crowns the granite summits with its ruins, that the vineyards have derived their celebrated name. The red Hermitage is known for its full body, dark purple colour, and exquisite perfume and flavour, resembling, but excelling in poignancy, that of the raspberry. Its white growths are, perhaps less precious: as, indeed, white growths almost always are than red, where both are the produce of the same district. The colouring matter, which is contained in the rind of the grape, carries with it to the wine both aroma and flavour, which are lost in the manufacture of the paler liquors. Côte Rôtie *brune* and *blonde*, may perhaps claim to rival, since they resemble respectively, the growths of the Hermitage: they are, however, inferior. But we are insensibly extending our remarks beyond compass, and must pass with a more rapid glance over the remaining vineyards of France.

Of the produce of Languedoc, Roussillon and Province, we shall say little, except to repeat from Dr. Henderson, that it is far from being what it might be rendered; and that, by injudicious culture and treatment, most of these red wines are made to resemble those of Spain in deep and thick colour, fiery strength and coarseness. Yet our author has not always done them justice; for we have, for instance, tasted in its purity some of the growth of St. George d'Orques, near Montpellier, dismissed by him as only 'a good table wine,' which, for fullness of body, delicacy of flavour, and its velvet repose on the palate, might almost challe competition with Hermitage. The red strong Roussillons are generally employed for strengthening the lighter growths of the Bordelais, and are good, if not for that, for little else. But the white Muscandines of Languedoc and Roussillon, on the shores of the Mediterranean, are deservedly famous; and we need only mention the well known names of Frontignan, Lunel and Rivesaltes, which are among the very finest luscious wines in the world.

We must be brief in our notice of the Bordelais, though its wines might alone deserve a separate paper. The principal wine tracts of this district are divided into those of Medoc, the Graves, Palus and the Vignes Blanches. The Medoc vineyards, which extend from Bordeaux northwards over sandy and calcareous loam, produce the wines which have given immortality to the names of Chateau-Margaux, Lafittee, and Latour. The Graves are the gravelly soils southward of the same city; giving their name to the white wine which they yield: but the Haut Brion, the best, perhaps, of the Bordelais red wines,---though Dr. Henderson will not have it so,---is also the produce of the same region. The Palus, a bed of rich alluvial deposits between the Garogne and Dordogne, affords stronger and more deeply coloured growths than those of Medoc, with which they are sometimes mingled. But being hard and rough when new, and well adapted for sea-carriage, these are the wines which, under the name of *Vins de Cargaison*, are sent to the East Indies, to answer the demand for clarets in that country. The Vignes Blanches, or dry white wine distinct, is known for its Sauferne, Barsac, &c.

The finer red wines of the Bordelais are the most perfect which France produces: though containing little alcohol, they keep well, and even improve by removal; and as the original fermentation is complete, if the subsequent management be judicious, they are much less subject to disorders and acidity than those of Burgundy. But here again let no man in England, while he sips his CLARET, dream that he is drinking Chateau-Margaux or Haut Brion. The real quantity of the finer growths is so inconsiderable that they could not by any possibility supply a tenth part of that which usurps their name: little *can* be exported, and perhaps none *is*, in its purity. A bottle of the best wine is a rarity, for which, even at Bourdeaux, the bon vivant is content to pay six or seven francs. But for the English market, the secondary growths and 'vins ordinaires' of Medoc are bought up and mingled with the rougher growth of the Palus. And even this compound will not reach the proof for our fire-drinkers; and because our mouths have been seared with brandied ports, there must be in Bourdeaux a particular manufacture called *travail d'Angleterre*: three or four gallons of the inflammable ink of Alicant or Benicarlo, with half a gallon of stum wine and a dash of Hermitage, to every hogshead of Medoc. That the mixture has been suffered to remain guiltless of brandy is a miracle; for the cry among us is still as of yore, in less temperate times, 'claret for boys, port for men, but, if ye would be gods, brandy!' Yet how few, even of the best kinds, of the mixture imported under the name of claret the wine-dealers will permit us to drink without subsequent adulteration, Dr. Henderson has not informed his readers. We only mention a fact of notoriety which he has omitted, that, before the late reduction of duties, the wholesale importation prices of claret in the London markets varied from six to forty-five pounds the hogshead. The permutations by which these are mingled for the retail purchaser are as various as the hundred qualities of the liquor.

We shall have no temptation to linger among the vineyards of Spain, and little more to say of their produce than to express our detestation of the whole class of their dull heavy red wines. Whether they be known as Tinto, Alicant, Benicardo, or Catalonian---whereby they avow themselves in their own fierce nature---or are latently and murderously present in clarets---or conspire with brandy to impose their liquid fire upon us in the guise of port---they have all our hearty condemnation. Yet Spain has every rich gift of nature for the production of excellent wines. An English traveller in Granada, in 1809, found red wine of the country, in a house of a native gentleman, equal in delicate flavour to Burgundy. But the owner had been compelled to send bottles for it to the vineyard to prevent its being transported to him in sheep-skins smeared with tar: and surrounded by whole forests of cork-trees, he was obliged to import his corks, as

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well as his bottles, from England! The principal vineyards of Xerces are in the hands of French and English settlers; and to this circumstance alone may the improvement of the produce in late years be attributed. In Spain generally, except in the commercial towns and monasteries, casks and bottles, and wine-cellars, are almost unknown; the wine is carelessly and dirtily made, rarely kept to acquire age: when it is, instead of mellowing, it can only become muddy and nauseously impregnated with the rancid flavour of the sheep-skin. Some of the sweet growths, and those of Malaga particularly, it is the fashion to praise; but we shall laud none of them. Of all the wines of Spain, we shall rescue only one from judgment, and that shall be the dry white wine of Xerces. Whether it be known for pure Falernian, or 'merry sack,' or simply for your pale modern Sherry, Pasquil's Palinodia saith justly that

'The life of mirth, and the Joy of the earth,
Is a cup of good old Sherry.'

Yet it is monstrous that even this fine wine, so powerful in itself, should be defiled with brandy; and if the quantity do not, as Dr. Henderson asserts, exceed three or four gallons to the butt, it is several years before the wine recovers from its influence and developes its own oppressed flavour. The vitiated taste of the English market is the only excuse for the merchants; for the wine itself cannot require the admixture. Indeed even in its mellowed state, Sherry, containing nearly a fourth part by bulk of alcohol, is too powerful except in moderate quantities for healthful enjoyment; and if we still cling to the national passion for strong liquors, it is only because, in our cold and damp climate, there will always be a majority of days in which the lighter wines of France will not sit quite pleasantly upon the stomach without a cushion---three or four glasses---of old Sherry or Madeira. Perhaps, to confess the truth, we are old-fashioned enough, of the two *rather* to prefer the latter; though the prejudice, we know, is running against it. But who that has lived in a warm climate does not know that, under an East or West Indian sun for example, a daily modicum of Madeira is the staff of life?---maintaining the fainting stamina of the European constitution, the nerve of manhood, and the milk of old age.

Of the wines of Portugal, we had almost resolved to say not a syllable; lest we should be betrayed into thread-bare discussions on the 'Methuen treaty, and the impolicy of high duties on French wines.' Yet we do think it a serious evil, no matter how produced or how far remediable, that the national taste should have become habituated to the brandied, fiery, deleterious potations which are known as 'common port;' and that, as Dr. Henderson accurately states the case, 'the man of moderate fortune, who purchases for daily use a cask of good ordinary French wine, at eightpence a gallon, must submit to a tax of more than 1,500 per cent.' This tax may now be 700 per cent. lighter, but still the main evil exists for the consumer: that the market is not open to the equal competition of French and Portugueze wines; that the genuine supply of good Oporto is notoriously and utterly unequal to the demand which the protection occasions for it; and that every temptation is therefore created to mix it with villainous trash, and to cover the adulteration with excessive quantities of brandy. That the genuine wine---not the manufacture of Oporto or London, but the pure growth of the Douro---is excellent, many a campaigning connoisseur can testify who has drunk it on the spot, and never recognized Port in the full mellow body, exquisite flavour, and seducing mildness of the native liquor. But after the admixtures and adulterations to which the choice wines of the Alto Douro are subjected, to reduce them to the Port standard, it would be just as reasonable to expect the liquor to be good, as to hope to preserve the delicious qualities, and immeasurably to increase the quantity, of true Burgundy---of Romanée Conti and Clos Vougeot---by throwing all the inferior vins-du-pays of the province into one immense vat with them. If the market were thrown open, if the Portugueze grower and merchant were reduced by competition to attend to the improvement of their produce, and to send it uncorrupted to our cellars, we suspect they would find a full sale for all that the banks of the Douro will honesty yield. And however the politician may think, the consumer must regret that the wines of Europe are not fairly set before him for his choice; and that if his pleasures must be taxed, they are not rated according to their value; that, in short, instead of one duty upon all French wines, he may not purchase permission to drink the inferior growths at a price somewhat proportioned to their original cost.

The wines of Germany and Hungary form the next division of Dr. Henderson's work. Of the former, the class of Rhine wines alone deserve mention for their excellence and very singular nature. It is along the course of that river, between Mentz and Coblentz, that these are chiefly produced. Here the stream is confined on both sides by lofty uplands of strata propitious to the grape, covered with extensive vineyards, supporting a numerous population, and giving an air of richness and animation to the scenery, which forms an agreeable contrast to the ruins of feudal magnificence that crown the principal heights. The choicest vintages of this country however, are confined to a small district called the Rhinegau; and to the vineyards of Hockheim, which though lying on the river Mayn, are usually classed with them as being of like nature and nearly of the same excellence. Hence all the best sorts of the Rhine wines have long been confounded in this country under the general name of Hock; while Rhenish has become the distinguishing term of disrepute for inferior growths. The qualities peculiar to these growths are well known, and appear to form an exception to all received chemical theories: so sharp in flavour as often to occasion an unfounded suspicion of acidity, yet highly agreeable and abounding in delicate aroma containing very little alcohol, (usually not above ten per Cent. by volume,) yet dry and sound; and so extremely durable, that they will keep and improve for almost an indefinite number of years. It was this durability probably, that introduced the singular custom of storing the Rhine wines in vessels of enormous magnitude. Every one has heard of the great tun of Heidelberg; it was thirty feet in length by twenty in depth, and was yet almost equalled in capacity by some others, for herein lay a point of rivalry among the great proprietors. This method of preserving the wine had perhaps its advantages for the stronger kinds; but it was essential to keep the vessel always full, either by replacing each quantity drawn off with newer wine of similar growth, or by throwing in washed pebbles to fill up the void. In the last century, for want of such precautions, the residue of a cask at Strasbourg, bearing date anno Dom. 1472, was found to have become thick and sour; which would not perhaps have occurred if it had been bottled. Of the growths of the Rhinegau, the best are the Johannisberger: before referred to, the Rudeshamer Grafenberger and Shamberger: the better kinds of the Moselle, of similar species, may rank between these and the inferior Rhine wines. Of Hungary, extensively a wine country, the produce, though it might be excellent, is generally bad from defective culture and management. But fame claims an exception for Tokay, imperial Tokay. Of this peculiar and luscious product of the half dried grapes of a district round the town of Tokay, all of us have heard but few tasted; for the wine bears an extravagant price even at Cracow, where the chief deposit is established for the markets of Poland and Silesia. The old wine or vino vitrawno, is so highly valued that when the Emperor of Austria wished to make a present of some to the ex-king of Holland, the stock in the imperial cellars was not thought sufficiently aged; and two thousand bottles were obtained from Cracow at *seven ducats the bottle*.

We cannot follow our author through his account of the wines of Italy and Greece.

'Could nature's bounty satisfy the breast,
The sons of Italy were surely blest.'

If it depended only on the conspiring circumstances of a favourable soil and genial climate, the growths of both these countries would be, as every one may conceive, most excellent; but, with a very few exceptions, their indifferent quality serves only to place in the strongest light the inefficacy of all natural advantages without the concurrence of industry and good government in man. The wines of Tuscany, where agriculture generally is well conducted, are better than the rest, particularly the Montepulciano; and the Aleatico and other muscadines perhaps deserve a similar commendation. But these, as well as the famous Lacrima Christi, which is made in small quantities and chiefly reserved for the royal cellars at Naples, are better known beyond the Alps by name than in reality. Sicily shares the reproach of the neighbouring continent. What might be made of its produce may be learnt from the specimens of Marsala and Mazzara which are met with in this country. But the Sicilian wines which we import, are generally disguised and poisoned with the execrable brandy of the island; and this attempt to give strength to weak wines must always utterly extinguish their flavour. As long as the practice prevails, it is useless to hope for improvement; even though the hills at the foot of mount Ætna be, as described, one vast vineyard producing great varieties of wine.

We shall pass over the author's chapter on the wines of Madeira, for it contains nothing new; neither shall we find much to detain us in the little which he has to say on those of the Cape of Good Hope and of Persia. Yet the national importance of our South African colony surely demanded more detail as well as greater attention, than Dr. Henderson appears to have given to this part of his subject. He is well qualified to have afforded some profitable instruction to the colonists, but we can only perceive that he has thrown out one useful hint. The Cape wines *might* be good; they *are* (except the sweet growth of Constantia) as bad as possible. And this appears to proceed principally from the vineyards being injudiciously placed on the richer low soils, instead of being confined to the drier and more rocky lands. It is fortunate that the latter abound in the newly-settled districts. The obstinacy and mistaken cupidity of the Dutch farmers have hitherto prevented any improvement in the choice of situation; the abundant crops which they raise upon a subsoil of argellacious loam, containing rich alluvial clay, offer stronger temptations to their short sighted avarice than any regard to the quality of the produce can counterbalance; and hence probably, as much as from a slovenly manufacture, arises the earthy flavour of their wines. Among the English colonists, this evil may be remedied by the more judicious choice of land for vineyards, while the richer lands may be worked more properly and scarcely less profitably for other crops. If fine grapes could secure good wine, both that of the Cape and of Persia would be excellent: No where is the fruit more beautiful than in the former, and the kismish of Ispahan and Shiraz and Casvin as long been renowned. The wine of Shiraz, too, must once have been good, if Chardin were a connoisseur, for we remember that he compares it favourably with the vintages of his own country. But from whatever cause, it will no longer bear the most distant comparison with generous Madeira or delicate Burgundy, to which it has been likened; and it deserves only to rank with the common white and red growths of the Cape.

But if Dr. Henderson has thought it necessary to extend his inquiries into the distant east, merely to notice the wines of Persia, which are little known and less to be valued, why has he utterly omitted to mention any of the growths of the great western continent? We cannot pretend within our limits to supply this deficiency, but America surely merited a chapter in his work. Its northern countries give abundant promise of offering numerous wine-growing districts. The wild vine is found almost every where in the forests of the United States, and even of Canada, and it flourishes luxuriantly on the banks of the Mississippi and as far north as the shores of Lake Erie. The plant of the Medoc territory has been introduced into culture at Philadelphia, and is said to yield a wine there which sufficiently resembles the inferior growth of the Bordelais to encourage perseverance in the experiment. Some of the French settlers in the southern back states have also succeeded in making tolerable wine from the wild grape. But in New Mexico the culture of the vine has been eminently successful, and the sweet growths of Passo del Norte in particular, are already celebrated in the new world. In California also, where the missionaries in the last century introduced the European plant, a great quantity of good wine is raised of the Madeira kind. In various regions of Spanish South America, notwithstanding the obstacles which the policy of the mother-country constantly opposed to the culture of the vine in her colonies, wine has long been made in great abundance. Lima is the seat of a considerable commerce in the native growths of Peru, of which those of Locumbo and Pisco are in greatest request. Those also of the valley of Suamba, in the province of Arequipa, are in great estimation. In Chili the vine grows exuberantly, and the country contains numerous vineyards, of which those of Cuyo rank first in their extent and the quality of the produce. These wines, principally of the red strong class, are carried across the Andes to Buenos Ayres, a distance of a thousand miles and afford the principal supply to all Paraquay. We regret that Dr. Henderson has not deemed it worth while to make some inquiries into these matters, for the real quality of wines which the new world is capable of producing is a question of increasing interest and importance in many points of view.

Of Dr. Henderson's next chapter on the wines used in England, we have already spoken. But we have purposely omitted to mention one part of it which may stand alone; and we shall now close our remarks with a point of some interest for the English readers;---we mean the ancient culture of the vine in this island. We shall not care to enquire, with Dr. Henderson, whether the vine was planted in Britain while yet a Roman colony. We incline to the opinion that it was; but the question of the precise date of its introduction is unimportant. It is certain, however, on the testimony of Bede, that, as early as the beginning of the eighth century, at least the country exhibited vineyards on a few spots. They are mentioned in the laws of Alfred and other early documents; and Edgar makes a gift of a vineyard, at Wycet, with the vinedressers. After the Norman conquest, many new plantations seem to have been made; and among other places, at Chenetone in Middlesex, at Ware in Hertfordshire, ---and in the village of Westminster. Even Holburne had its vineyards, which afterwards came into the possession of the Bishops of Ely; and, when the buildings of the city extended in that direction, gave the name to a street which still exists. To all the greater abbeys, in the south of England at least, vineyards appear to have been at later epochs attached. As these monastic edifices were generally placed in fertile and well sheltered vallies, the choicest exposure for the vine might be found in their vicinity; and many of the monks, being foreigners, would naturally be familiar with the best modes of culture and the means of overcoming the disadvantages of the climate. But the account of William of Malmsbury is incontestible, that, in the twelfth century, vineyards were general in England. He praises the fertile vale of Gloucestershire in particular, as yielding abundance of excellent wines scarcely inferior in sweetness to the wines of France. It is well known that it has been contended, that we should translate vina cider and vineæ orchards; but in a subsequent passage the same chronicler distinguishes apple trees and vines as the different growths of the same domain, and describes the vines as either trailed along the ground or trained on high, and supported on poles. One would have thought it impossible to mistake all this, yet it has been mistaken. But a thousand other proofs of the manufacture of wine in England, in the middle ages, might be adduced if necessary. Domesday book gives frequent evidence of the distinction between *pomaria* and vineæ. There was a vineyard in the King's little park at 'Windlesore,' where wine was made plentifully so late as the reign of Richard II., and paid in tithe to the abbot of Waltham, then parson of the parish. (*Stowe, Chron. p.* 143) But the most decisive evidence of all is furnished by the Archives of the church of Ely, wherein we have an account of the produce of a vineyard for two or three years; even the number of *bushels of grapes* sold is recorded, as also the value of the wine: and it is noted that in one unfavourable year, no wine but only verjuice was made. It was probably this uncertainty of climate, which checked the culture of the vine, as we have seen; and when foreign wines were imported in great abundance, the home manufacture, of inferior quality, raised at greater cost and with much uncertainty, naturally declined, and soon ceased altogether as a branch of public industry.

But, in our own times, vines have been and are still raised in England as a matter of amusement and experiment. About thirty or forty years ago, Sir Richard Worsley procured some of the hardier species of vines, planted them at St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Wight, on a rocky soil, with a south-eastern exposure, and engaged a vine-dresser from France to superintend their culture. The result was that in one or two favourable years, a tolerable crop of grapes was obtained; but eventually, the cold springs and early autumns weakened the plants and blighted the produce, and the scheme was soon entirely abandoned. The spot, however, selected by Sir Richard, was not well adapted for the experiment; for notwithstanding the general mildness of the climate of the Isle of Wight, it was severely exposed to the cold winds which prevail in the Channel just when the vine begins to bud. The endeavours of Mr. Hamilton, at Painshill, were more fortunate; and the account of them, which Dr. Henderson has copied, is very interesting. By good management, that Gentleman procured a wine fully equal to the second rates of sparkling and creaming Champagne, which by keeping gained strength, lost its effervescence and sweet flavour, and acquired the dryness of old Rhine wine. Some that Mr. Hamilton kept sixteen years became so like old Hock, that he declares it might have passed for such to any one who was not a perfect Connoisseur. This wine, in its Champagne state, was pronounced to be excellent by very good judges, upon whom it passed for the foreign growth. It was then sold to wine merchants at *fifty guineas* the hogshead, and retailed by them for French wine at from four to six guineas a dozen. But Mr. Hamilton makes grievous complaints of fatal May frosts and mouldering wet summers.

That by diligent attention and skilful management, some very respectable imitations of the secondary growths of foreign wines might be raised in this country, will not, therefore, admit of a doubt; though it can never be done successfully from grapes refined on trellises and walls as is sometimes attempted. Dr. M'Culloch (Art of Making Wine, p. 228) has shown how good wine can be made from the unripe fruit, tendrils, and even from the young leaves of the vine; fermented with a proper addition of sugar and cream of tartar; and he appears to consider this domestic manufacture as worthy of regard in an agricultural point of view, for he speaks of the certainty of raising leaves and green fruit in all years, and of the useful and extensive results to be deduced from the cultivation of the vine for this purpose in Britain. But on the propriety of forming vineyards generally on English estates, we adopt Dr. Henderson's sensible conclusions: that, as long as foreign wines can be obtained at moderate prices, little advantages can accrue from the attempt to supplant the use of them by the produce of English grapes, as of all crops that of the vine in the most precarious, and even, in some of the French provinces, does little more than repay the expense of cultivation. Wine countries, it is true, support a numerous population; but the proverty and misery of the peasantry in them are proverbial. If the grape will not always ripen in Champagne, it would be absurd to expect it should do so in a climate so inconstent as that of England; and to think of converting any portion of our corn lands into vineyards, would be the height of folly. In Normandy and Picardy where the heat of the summer is greater than in England, the culture of the vine has been gradually relinquished; and all the more recent attempts to establish vineyards in this country, though they appeared to succeed for a time, have ultimately failed.

POETRY.

ELLEN'S TOMB.

Ah! when I saw the roses wear
On Ellen's cheek a brighter bloom,
I dream't not Death's cold hand was near,
To blight a form so young and fair,
And steal her to the Tomb.

And as I mark'd her speaking eye
Still beam with lustre bright,
I heeded not the frequent sigh,
For Hope, with soft delusive dye,
Veil'd sorrow from my sight.

And as our bridal day was near,
I deem'd each trembling sigh
Sprang from the source of virgin fear,
And thought she shed the frequent tear
For doubtful destiny.

No more delusion's power I prove,
For Hope has ceas'd to bloom;
And oh! the wreath I fondly wove,
To grace the temples of my love,
Has faded on her Tomb.